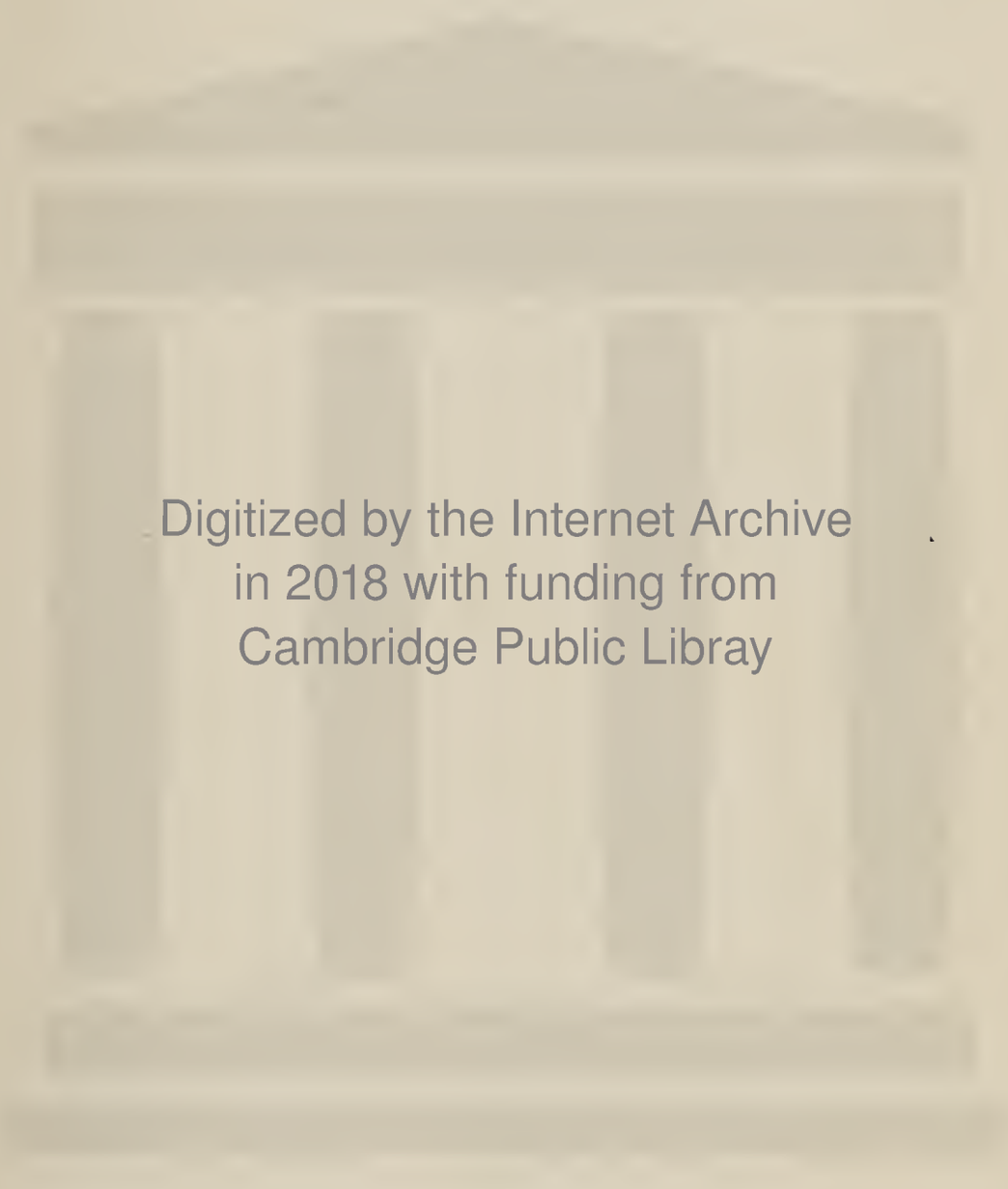


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Cambridge Public Libray

https://archive.org/details/mayorsaddressato1848camb

THE

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE,

A WEEKLY PAPER,

Devoted to the interests of the City of Cambridge.

It is published on THURSDAY, corner of Main and Magazine Streets, and is delivered to subscribers early in the morning.

It contains, weekly, a full report of the proceedings of the Mayor and Aldermen.

Report of the doings of the School Committee.

Police Reports, and local intelligence. Special pains will be taken to furnish subscribers with an account of every thing of interest which transpires in the city.

Scientific articles, prepared expressly for the Chronicle, calculated to interest and instruct the general reader.

Historical sketches, and translations, original and selected.

Tales, of such a character as will have a tendency to improve and elevate the mind.

Useful receipts, Anecdotes, Poetry original and selected.

The paper will be put to press on Wednesday evening. A strenuous effort will be made by the publisher to insert a general summary of news and all intelligence which may arrive up to that time.

☞ It is desirable that the citizens should take a permanent interest in the character of the paper, and no exertions will be spared to accomplish this result, so that the Chronicle shall be a welcome visiter to every family.

Terms—Two dollars per annum in advance.

Advertisements inserted in a conspicuous manner, at reasonable prices.

BOOK, AND ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Neatly and promptly executed, at moderate prices, and in a satisfactory manner.

Cambridge, April 28, 1847.

City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

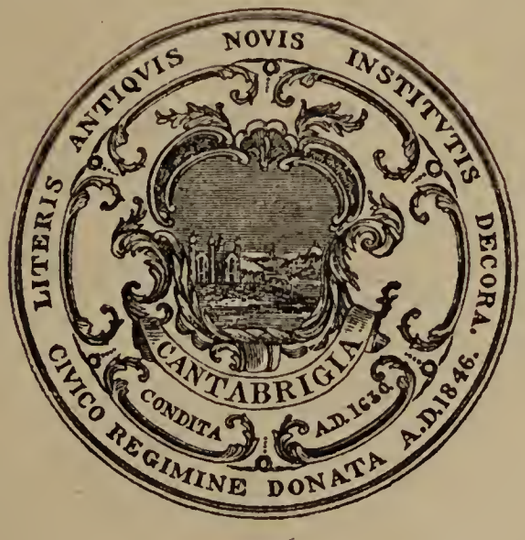
REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

AND THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN FORD, PRINTER.
1848.

Dana Library,
CAMBRIDGE.

PRESENTED BY
Mr. J. G. Wright
March 1874

City of Cambridge.

THE

MAYOR'S ADDRESS

AT THE

ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT,

AND

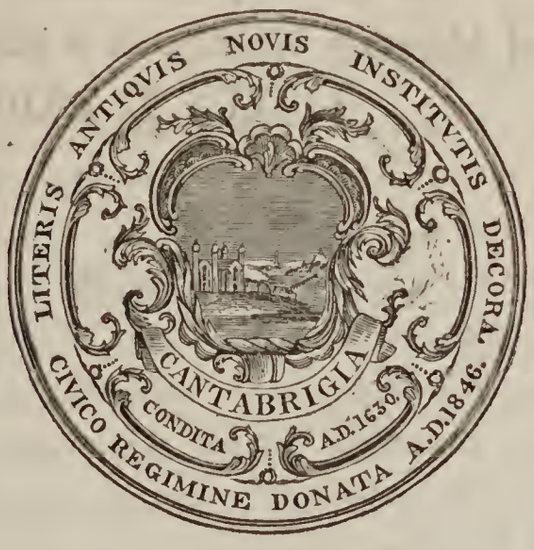
REPORTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE,

AND THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.



CAMBRIDGE:
JOHN FORD, PRINTER.
1848.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In Common Council, April 3, 1848.

Ordered, That Messrs. Everett, Hall and Wyeth, with such as the Board of Aldermen may join, be a Committee to wait on his Honor, the Mayor, and request a copy of his Address, this day delivered before the City Council, for publication.

Adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

C. S. NEWELL, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, April 3, 1848.

Concurred; and Alderman Whittemore is joined.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the City Council:

According to the usage observed at the annual organization of our City Governments in Massachusetts, an address, somewhat pertinent to the occasion, is expected from the "chief executive officer." This may sometimes be little else than a mere ceremonial, or prescriptive formality; yet it may well be honored by the observance, even as an act of courtesy, however meagre the occasion may be for suggestions of important measures.

As I have held no municipal office since the City Government was created, and at the same time have felt full confidence in those to whom the management of its concerns have been entrusted, I have not been peculiarly inquisitive about the minute details of its business affairs, and shall therefore consider myself excused at this time from any searching inquiries concerning them.

It was said by the late Dr. Chalmers, in commendation of a useful minister of the gospel, whom he revered in his early days, that "he did not preach any thing which he did not understand." This prudential lesson, in matters of the highest import to man,—to man, dying daily, yet destined to live again forever,—is not inapplicable to matters temporal—to our physical and moral condition as a body politic. For want, therefore, of a comprehensive understanding of our Municipal affairs, the few remarks that I shall make will be rather general and abstract, than relative to particular measures.

First of all, however, I cannot forbear to express to you, gentlemen, as the representatives of our fellow citizens, the grateful sense I entertain for the honor they have conferred upon me by assigning to me the office on the duties of which I am now to enter; and for the confidence they have placed in me, as indicated by their suffrages, so far as they have been given, and by their acquiescence, so far

as it can be inferred from their neglect to exercise the right of suffrage. May I not regard this state of things as a pledge of their indulgence towards me for such deficiencies as may hereafter be found, which shall not be chargeable to negligence or indifference, and for errors which shall not result from want of due deliberation or from a perverse will ?

There are doubtless many things, in the way of improvements in our City, the accomplishment of which is desirable, but which cannot be undertaken all at once, for want of means. From what is necessary to be done, we must proceed cautiously to that which is convenient or ornamental. Some things, even of a doubtful kind as to their importance or necessity, will occur to us all ; and we shall be abundantly advised and admonished concerning them by our friends and neighbors. But, if I mistake not, there is one matter in which there is great unanimity in the wishes of the people ; namely, a more thorough improvement in some of our streets, as well in the foot-ways, as in the carriage-ways. From the nature of the soil, in a considerable portion of the City, and from the level surface of the greater part, it is difficult and expensive to make roads which shall be good at all seasons ; but more may be done without such additions to the cost as shall occasion complaint ; at a cost, indeed, which will be cheerfully met by the inhabitants. At least, we can afford a good foot-walk on Main street—good enough to save us from the danger of being mired, and from the mortification of being flouted by the witty jeers of anonymous versifiers.

During the past year, as I understand, some of the principal streets have been thoroughly surveyed, in order to ascertain what encroachments have been made upon them by the abutters. Several years have passed since the attention of the Board of Selectmen, and of the citizens in their town meetings, was first directed to this subject. Some good has thence arisen, in the way of prevention of similar trespasses, and some binding forms of acknowledgment of those previously committed, have been at different times obtained from the proprietors of estates, where trespasses had been already satisfactorily ascertained. But the evil has as yet been very partially remedied ; and it is doubtless expected of the City Council to persevere in the work already commenced, to extend the surveys, and to secure to the City and the public their full rights in the highways. The wish to reconcile, so far as it is possible, the personal

convenience of individuals and the rights of the public, is very natural; and this wish has probably caused a reluctance, hitherto, to pursue the matter with that decision which is necessary to secure the desired end. But every good citizen will readily restore to the public what he has temporarily enjoyed by its forbearance, whenever the interest of the public requires the sacrifice. Our streets, for the most part, are too narrow; we have but few open public grounds, and those few, except the *common*, are very diminutive in extent. The few streets, therefore, of more generous width should, as well for ornament as for health and convenience, be no less scrupulously secured against encroachments, than those of narrower limits.

Among the temporal evils, much dreaded by many persons, is that of the destruction of their dwellings by fire. In the long nights, particularly, during the most inclement season of the year, many are the hours of restlessness and anxious vigils experienced by a portion of the inhabitants of a compact town, arising from apprehensions of danger from fire. An efficient Fire Department, well furnished with engines and their appurtenances, and a faithful watch to patrol the streets in the hours of darkness, are the most effectual means for allaying the fears of the timid, the sick, the aged, the infirm and the helpless, and afford the best security, next to domestic carefulness, against danger from the devouring element.

From the record of the Chief Engineer, I learn that, of the fires in this City, (sixteen in number,) during the year ending March 1st, 1848, ten occurred between the hours of 9 in the evening and 5 in the morning; and it will probably be found that the average number of fires that occur in any few successive years, is considerably greater between the close of evening twilight and the dawn of day, than in the portion of the twenty-four hours that we call daylight. It is hardly necessary to add, that, under ordinary circumstances of wind and weather, the danger of the extension of a conflagration is incomparably greater in the hours of darkness and repose, than in the parts of the day devoted to labor. My apology for thus alluding to what is in a manner self-evident, is this, namely, where it is thought necessary that an engine should be stationed, it is also necessary that there should be a responsible company near at hand to use it.

In the first Ward there are two engines. That called number

one, is represented by the Chief Engineer to be in good condition; but there is no company attached to it. In the northerly part of the same Ward, the Phœnix,—which, like the fabled bird of the same name, may have lived nearly long enough to consume itself, though we should hardly wish to see it rise again from its ashes,—appears to be shunned by its neighbors and abandoned to its fate.

The respective Companies of the three Engines in the second Ward, together with the Hook and Ladder Company, appear to consist of competent numbers, and the Engines and appurtenances are generally in good condition. The same is said of the Engine and Company in the third Ward.

But, it seems, difficulties do occur. What is the remedy?—Machines will not move without a motive force; nor work, without an adequate power is applied to their operation. The engines contrived for extinguishing fires, require human strength and skill in their management. Who are to lend themselves to the necessary service? Men in the prime of manhood—active, bold and vigorous men; sharing the service in succession; not vacating their places capriciously, or all at once, and not of necessity prolonging their labors for lengthened periods. Such, it seems to me, is the answer to the question, Who shall perform the service? It must be such persons, or none; it has been such, in past times, even in times long past, when I have seen and known it to be such, and have voluntarily shared in it.

It can scarcely be necessary to add a distinct reply to the question *why* the service should fall to such persons. It is because they are most competent to perform it; because sympathy, humanity, social relations and duties, and good neighborhood require it; because, when a few short years shall have passed away, they will expect the same office of others, who shall come after them; and this, in fine, terminates in the golden rule of our Savior, which brings every duty to the test of a tender and enlightened conscience; namely, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

In the "Rules and Regulations" for the Engine and Hook and Ladder Companies, established by the Mayor and Aldermen, in 1846, an annual grant to the respective Companies by the City Government is contemplated, as a *compensation* for their services. It is evident, from the nature of the service, that the word compen-

sation is not used in the sense of an exact equivalent, or a certain adequate recompense for all the time and labor that the service may require; for these must vary essentially in different years. Besides, the pay for serving in these Companies has not been based upon calculations such as govern common bargains, and wages for ordinary labor. On the contrary, it partakes, after all, mainly of the character of a voluntary and almost gratuitous service; a small recompense being made for the responsibility the Companies assume, and for a testimony that their fidelity is gratefully appreciated. This makes a proper distinction between an organized Company and the casual volunteers, who repair to fires that break out in their neighborhood, for the purpose of giving their aid in combating the enemy. At the same time, it is to be expected that the City Government will be as liberal in their grants to the Companies as may be, consistently with their obligations to exercise that economy which is expected of them by the citizens at large.

Our houses, in many places, are too near together, and built generally of wood. What changes may take place hereafter, it would be idle to predict. But if the dwelling houses of the City continue to be built of wood, and to be placed so near together as they are already, in some of our streets, we cannot be too provident in guarding against the danger of extensive conflagrations, by means of well-conditioned and well-manned Engines, and of reservoirs in all necessary and suitable places, for the supply of water.

Printed copies of the Report of the Committee of Finance, embracing the Treasurer's accounts, will soon be delivered to the citizens, accompanied with all necessary explanations.

The Report of the School Committee will also be distributed to the citizens, in a printed form, and will doubtless contain all the information relating to the Public Schools, which it is most important to impart. But the subject of Education, as connected with our Public School System, is of such vast importance, that I cannot pass it over without a few remarks.

From the time of the first establishment of Common Schools in the infancy of Massachusetts, to this day, it is well known that they have at all periods received, in some degree, the fostering care of the Government. But for many years previous to 1837, the opinion had become prevalent, that they had not improved in proportion

to the advancement of the State in population and wealth, or to the progress of learning in our Academies and Colleges.

In 1833, a motion was made in some form in the House of Representatives, in relation to the establishment of a School Fund, to be derived from the proceeds of the sale of public lands in Maine. Great doubts were expressed by some members about its expediency. The results of the experiment in Connecticut, where a large School Fund existed, were generally regarded as unfavorable; and by many of the most intelligent citizens of that State the unrestricted apportionment of the interest of the Fund among the Schools, was thought to be injurious rather than beneficial; for in many towns, the receipts from the Fund, instead of being an incentive to the people to extend the duration, and to elevate the character of the Schools, produced an effort merely to relieve themselves from taxes, by a parsimonious use of the money that they had not earned.

Attention, however, was so far awakened to the subject in Massachusetts, that in the following year, (1834,) the Fund was established by an Act of the General Court, which provides that, after January 1st, 1835, "all moneys in the Treasury, derived from the sale of lands in the State of Maine, and from the claim on the Government of the United States for military services, not otherwise appropriated, together with fifty per cent. of all moneys thereafter to be received from the sale of lands in Maine, shall be appropriated to constitute a permanent Fund for the aid and encouragement of Common Schools;—the Fund never to exceed one million of dollars."

The specific mode of appropriating the income was left to a future Legislature. To guard against an abuse apprehended by some, it was provided, that there shall never be paid to any city or town a greater sum than is raised therein respectively for the support of Schools.

In 1835, it was enacted, that one moiety of the income of the Fund should be paid to cities and towns according to the ratio of population; and the other moiety according to the ratio of taxation for the Schools. The present law is, that the income of the Fund shall be apportioned to the towns according to the number of children between four and sixteen years of age; and that no town which has not raised a sum equal to $1 25 for every person between four and sixteen years of age, shall receive any por-

tion of the income. A Board of Education, to consist of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, together with eight persons, appointed by the Governor, was established by an Act of the Legislature in 1837, with power to choose a Secretary, whose duty it should be to "collect information of the actual condition and efficiency of the Common Schools, and other means of popular education, and diffuse as widely as possible, throughout every part of the Commonwealth, information of the most approved and successful method of arranging the studies, and conducting the education of the young; to the end that all children in this Commonwealth, who depend on Common Schools for instruction, may have the best education which the Schools can be made to impart."

The Board was immediately formed, and a Secretary appointed, whose eleventh Annual Report is now published. Those who have traced his course, and listened to his addresses, and been favored with his oral counsels and correspondence, are witnesses to the ardor and fidelity with which he has devoted himself to his work, and to the success of his labors. His Reports manifest great fertility of invention in processes and expedients for gaining a knowledge of the condition and management of the Schools; and all his exertions have tended to make the appropriation of the income of the Fund minister to the elevation of the Schools, and to liberality instead of meanness in provision for their maintenance.

To the credit of Cambridge, however, it is but justice to add, an impetus had been given to our School System before the provisions of the State, which I have adverted to, went into operation. For many years, under the superintendence of faithful and enlightened Committees, they have ranked among the highest for systematic arrangement; and the classification of teachers and pupils appears now to approach as near to perfection as the nature of the case admits.

In the last annual School Returns from all the cities and towns of the State, I find that Cambridge stands the twelfth in order as to the sum appropriated to each child between four and sixteen years of age. It should seem that such liberal provision for instruction, ought to be met by constancy in the attendance of the children. But it is far otherwise. Of the 311 towns from which returns are made, Cambridge comes down to 233; the ratio of av-

erage attendance being to the whole number of children only sixty per cent. Now, after deducting from the absences, (amounting in all to 40 per cent.) the number of children between four and five years of age, who are excluded from school by our School Regulations, and those, who, unfortunately, for the most part, leave school before they are sixteen, for various occupations, and those who are detained by illness or inclemency of the weather, and those who are taught at home or in private schools, the number is still, I fear, alarmingly great, not only of those who attend school very irregularly, but of those also who do not attend school at any time. The strong terms, *fear* and *alarm*, which I use, regard the immediate moral tendency of the neglect; I might add, those of pity and grief also, for the children, who shall be hereafter subjected to disadvantages and mortification—to say nothing of crimes—from which it was in the power of their natural guardians to save them.

Is there any remedy for this neglect? If parents, instead of availing themselves of the means and opportunities of educating their children, which the law provides, suffer them to run wild, like the animals of the forest, is it not consistent with the Constitution of the State and the Bill of Rights, that legal provision should be made by which the municipal authorities may be empowered to compel their attendance at school? This would be a process, wise, provident and humane; far better than waiting a few years, until idleness and vagrancy shall end in offences which shall make them amenable to the criminal laws, and consign them to the House of Correction.

The Board of Education, in their last Report, have taken up this subject, as a matter of very serious concern. They consider what has already been accomplished in the business of popular education, intended as it was to embrace the whole community during the prescribed years of pupilage, as "falling far below the requirements of the Constitution." In regard to regular attendance at school, the Board remark, that, "to a great extent the use of moral means will undoubtedly be sufficient, and may accomplish almost all that can be asked for; but beyond them, and as a substitute for *penal legislation*, in much more undesirable and far less effectual forms, it may become necessary to provide for the occasional exercise, in extreme cases, of legal authority." This is expressed cautiously, as it should be, since the Governor and Lieut. Governor

are members of the Board; but the solemn admonitions of the Board relative to the importance of the universal and constant attendance of the children of the State at the respective schools provided for them, will not, I hope and trust, be disregarded.

But, leaving this subject, so fruitful of remark, and of such deep interest to our whole community, I must hasten, gentlemen, to a conclusion, after adverting for a moment to the duties incumbent upon us as conservators of the public peace, and of public and personal rights, by means of wholesome ordinances, and by the steady execution, as well of such ordinances, as of the laws of the Commonwealth, which are binding on the whole people.

Situated, as we are, in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis, whose teeming population pours into the contiguous cities, while we enjoy many benefits from the neighborhood, we cannot expect to escape wholly from the evils to which we are thereby exposed.—Persons steeped in vice are generally vagrant; sometimes from choice, oftener from necessity. Driven from holes and dens in one locality, they lurk about until they find other hiding-places, and escape for a while the knowledge of persons who have the will and the resolution to expose them. Besides the vices, therefore, generated within our own borders, we are liable to accessions from abroad; and the constituted authorities of the City, and the magistrates therein, need the co-operation of all good citizens, in aid of their endeavors to rebuke or punish the misdemeanors and crimes, which it is in the power of the citizens to bring to the knowledge of those who are entrusted with the execution of the laws.

Places of resort for licentiousness, gaming, and intemperance, ought, where there are reasonable grounds to believe them to exist, to be reported by citizens who possess such evidence. They who keep, and they who frequent such places, seek for concealment, and aim at evasion of the laws; and so peculiarly is this the case in regard to gaming, and so ruinous is the practice, that the law gives a power of inquisition concerning it, more searching than that with which it visits other offences to which high penalties are not annexed. A justice of the peace,—if any person makes oath before him that he suspects, or has probable cause to suspect, that any house is used as a common gaming-house,—is required to issue a warrant commanding the legal officer to enter the building, and seize and hold any persons who may be found playing for money, or other

property, and also the keeper of the same, together with the implements of gaming, that they may be dealt with according to law.

In regard to the adjudication of criminal offences, or violations of laws and ordinances, my predecessor has more than once spoken of a Police Court, a single, permanent tribunal, as a desideratum, and offered strong reasons in its favor, compared with the casual trials that take place before several magistrates, individually, in different parts of the city. Whether the arguments on the other side outweigh those in its favor, I am not able to say. I am disposed, however, to regard the matter as still open, and entitled to consideration, and as, in a manner, still *sub judice*, since there has been no formal decision of the case. But whatever may be the tribunal, penalties of violated law should be exacted promptly, with certainty, with consistency, and according to the aggravation of the offence. The sooner the penalty follows the offence, the more strongly will the idea of punishment be associated with crime.—Again, the certainty of punishment, as it has often been remarked, is of more consequence than the degree of severity. Due regard, however, should be paid to the aggravation of the offence; for all punishment which is unnecessary, or which is excessive, is tyrannical and barbarous. Justice is intelligent, firm, devoid of passion, comprehensive in its view of the relations of the individual to others and to all. True justice, therefore, is neither imbecile nor vindictive.

In answer to the question, What is the true ultimate end of human government? it has commonly been said—"the greatest good of the greatest number." In fewer words, and yet more comprehensive, the venerated statesman of our land, who has recently passed from this world of labor and trial to that of rest and reward, is said to have answered—"the greatest good of all." This is, indeed, the end at which all governments should aim. Governments of all gradations, from that of the greatest empires down to the smallest states of a confederacy, and the humblest municipality, and last of all the household, are ordained for the sake of doing for others what they cannot do for themselves. With great propriety, therefore, are those whom the people suffer, or whom they appoint thus to serve them, called servants of the people;—not in a menial sense, but still in a true and literal sense, in an honorable and a christian sense. Master, the correlative of servant, may sound

harshly; but when we consider that they who serve the whole people who employ them, are removed beyond the caprices and dictation of individuals, and that the collective body, if they are not served faithfully, or even to their liking, can, at short intervals, choose other servants in their stead, there is nothing revolting in the term. And after all, and most of all, there is a higher Master, even Christ, and all we are brethren, alternately, and in various ways, and by mutual dependences compelled to serve and be served. Love, springing from a feeling of brotherhood, is the true basis of this mutual service. "By love serve one another," was both the kind exhortation and the feeling rebuke of Paul to the Galatians, when the peace of the brethren was disturbed by the bigotry of a few.

Gentlemen, my prayer to God for you and myself is, that, when the year of our municipal service shall have closed, we may have the highest earthly reward of our labors, namely, the well-grounded consciousness that we have been faithful servants.

SIDNEY WILLARD.

City of Cambridge, April 3, 1848.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

THE Joint Standing Committee on Finance, in final discharge of the duties assigned them by the "Ordinance establishing a system of accountability in the Expenditures of the City," respectfully submit their

REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR, ENDING MARCH 1, 1848.

They have prepared, and they herewith present, as required by said Ordinance, a statement of all the receipts and expenditures for the year; giving in detail the amount of appropriation and expenditure in each Department. They have examined and audited the accounts of the City Treasurer by a sub-committee, whose report is hereto annexed. They have, by another sub-committee, prepared a schedule of the property, real and personal, belonging to the City, and made an estimate of its value, with the exception of the burial grounds and the public commons; which schedule also is appended to this report.

The City Debt, on the first of March, it will be seen, was $48,861 27. Of this the sum of $5,000 was a temporary loan from the Cambridge Bank, and was paid on the 4th instant, leaving the Debt, at the present time, just $43,861 27; being an increase within the last year of $21,861 27. By an order of the City

Council, to meet the heavy expenditures for land and new school houses, a loan of $25,000 was negotiated of the Lowell Institution for Savings. The note of the City was given for that amount, at 5 3-4 per cent. interest, bearing date Feb. 24, 1848, and payable in annual in stalments of $5,000, of which the first will be due in six years from that date. On this note the Treasurer received $8,240, in cash, and $16,760, in three good notes approaching maturity, which are shown in the following Table among the debts due to the City, March 1, 1848. A note of $5,000, which became due to the above Institution on the 9th of Dec. last, was paid punctually at that time. A note for $1,861 27 was given to Philip Nutting, for a lot of land on Centre street, on which a school house has been erected.

In March, 1842, the Debt amounted to $41,527 41. In the four years following, it was reduced, at the rate of about $5,000 a year, to $22,000, where it remained at the beginning of the last year. It is now again upon the increase, but may still be regarded as comparatively inconsiderable.

By reference to the Table presenting a recapitulation of the expenditures of the City, it will be seen under what heads they have exceeded or fallen short of the appropriations.

For Instruction of the Schools the appropriation was $14,500, the expenditure has been $13,476 52; leaving a balance unexpended of $1,023 48. For Repairs of School Houses the expenditure has exceeded the appropriation $383 99.

For the Almshouse an appropriation was made of $5,500; a separate appropriation having, for the first time, been made for the Repairs of Roads. The aggregate of expenditures charged to the Almshouse is $7,300 04. From this, however, the following deductions should be made, to ascertain the actual cost of the establishment, to wit:

1*st.* For grain purchased by the Overseers for eight horses employed on the roads, to Aug. 16, when a separate arrangement was made,—the time being 5 1-2 months, at $90 per month, $495.

2*nd.* For board of three teamsters for the same period, deducting four weeks when they boarded elsewhere, at $2 50 each per week, twenty weeks, $150.

3*rd.* For fuel purchased by the Overseers for the school houses

and other public buildings, and delivered by the Warden, as follows, viz.:

School houses in Ward I.	$221 12 1-2
" " " II.	341 25
" " " III.	252 09
	$814 46 1-2
City Hall,	36 25
Engine Houses,	14 25
Watch Houses,	24 50
	$889 46 1-2
Grain,	495 00
Board of teamsters,	150 00
	$1,534 46 1-2

The above three items, amounting to $1,534 46 1-2, being deducted from $7,300 04, show an expenditure for the Almshouse of $5,765 57 1-2, exceeding the appropriation $265 57 1-2. But this excess has not been caused by the ordinary calls of the establishment, though the number of paupers, and particularly of invalids, has been unusually great. The sum of $943 19 was expended in building a new work shop, and converting the old one into a hospital, and putting iron shutters and doors on the east end of the main building for additional security against fire. This further sum being deducted, the expenditure for the ordinary purposes of the establishment will be shown to have been but $4,822 38 1-2; falling short of the appropriation $677 61 1-2.

It may not be out of place to add, in this connection, in justice to those who have had the management of the establishment, that more than $200 have been realized from vegetables sold from the grounds, beyond the requirements for the consumption of the house.

The Committee have thought proper to present, in connection with this Report, a copy of the return of the state of the Poor, made by the Overseers to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in November last, together with the Report of the Physician of the Almshouse made to that Board.

The expenditure upon the roads, the last year, has been very considerably greater than on any year preceding. Besides the $700 above mentioned as properly chargeable to this department,

the sum of $4,398 53 has been paid for labor; $497 55 for stones; $431 96 for gravel; $430 for horses purchased, and $624 73 for grain;—together making $6,382 77: and, with other items shown in the schedule, making an aggregate of $8,858 22;—somewhat exceeding the large appropriation made at the beginning of the year. The amount of stone on hand, broken and ready for the roads, is 5000 tons, and, of unbroken, 2000 tons, estimated to be worth about $4,100.

For Repairs of Bridges the expenditure has almost doubled the estimate; $1,181 79 having been required for the upper Brighton Bridge, where very extensive repairs and a new pier were made; and $2,263 17 for the lower Bridge, the flooring of which was almost entirely renewed, and a new draw constructed. This expense, however, does not fall entirely upon Cambridge; and we have received from Brighton, as its proportion of the cost, as shown in the Treasurer's account, $1,144 63.

For the Fire Department, though an appropriation was made of $5,000, the expenditure has been only $2,851 32.

The great expenditure of the year has been for new School Houses; three being now in process of completion, two of them of brick and of large dimensions, and one three stories high; having cost thus far, with the ground on which they stand, as follows, viz:

High School House, corner of Amory and Summer streets, Ward II.,	$6,494 63
School House, on Centre st., Ward II.,	1,835 58
" " on Otis st., " III.,	11,155 35
Making a total of	$19,485 56

To meet this expenditure, a loan, as before stated, of $25,000 was negotiated, by order of the City Council. Of this loan, however, but $8,240 had been received on the 1st of March, the balance of the expenditure, viz., $11,245 56, having been defrayed from other means of the Treasury.

Under the head of Incidental Expenses, the drafts that have been paid amount to $3,381 85, leaving as an unexpended balance of the appropriation, $118 15. This, which appears a large expenditure, embraces, it must be remarked, $1,100, drawn for watering streets, one-half of which, viz. $550, had been previously collected of the citizens, and paid into the Treasury. It embraces,

also, $400 94, the sum expended in providing for the Ship Fever patients, of whom twenty have been under the care of the Board of Health, which, constituting a claim by law against the Commonwealth, has been presented to the Legislature, and will undoubtedly be allowed and paid.

The Tax, assessed for City purposes the last year, was $52,760 08. The Treasurer's account shows that $50,000, for the year, have been collected. Of this amount, $455 76 were voluntarily and honorably paid by one of our citizens, in correction of an error in the assessment of his tax. Abatements have been made by the Assessors amounting to $2,050 95; thus leaving a balance for the year to be collected of only $1,164 89.

The valuation of estates, real and personal, as taken from the books of the Assessors, was as follows:

	Polls.	Real.	Personal.
Ward I.	812	$1,808,675	$1,248,252
" II.	1558	2,444,311	1,076,974
" III.	1017	840,950	371,723
Non Residents,		1,879,354	136,290
Total Real Estate,		$6,973,290	$2,833,239
" Personal "		2,833,239	
Total Valuation,		$9,806,529	

The assessment was $5 40 on $1,000.

The account of Receipts and Expenditures for the year stands thus:

Receipts from Taxes,	$50,487 98
" " Drain Taxes,	70 95
" " Dog Taxes,	182 00
" " City Hall, oil, fuel, &c.,	64 59
" " Hay Scales,	293 84
" " Fines for breach of Ordinances,	124 50
" " Land sold, rent and interest,	3,150 32
" " Brighton, West Cambridge, and Lexington,—Bridge account,	1,323 20
" " Watering Streets,	550 00
" " Commonwealth; Pauper account,	1,056 20
Amount carried forward,	$57,303 58

Amount brought forward,		$57,303 58
Receipts from Commonwealth ;	Small Pox account,	154 87
" " "	Income of School Fund,	526 38
" "	Work done by the City,	241 36
" "	Hancock Free Bridge Co., for stone,	119 00
" "	Grant for Watch,	525 00
" "	Loan from Lowell Inst. for Savings,	8,240 00
" "	Various other sources,	267 64
		$67,377 83
Add temporary loans from the Cambridge Bank,		19,100 00
Also, balance in Treasury, March 1, 1847,		9,532 64
And we have the amount reported by the Treasurer,		$96,010 47

The aggregate expenditure for City purposes has been	$75,799 23
Add Cambridge Bank notes, paid,	14,100 00
Add for land purchased, and subsequently sold,	1,600 00
Also, orders drawn and unpaid, March 1, 1847,	1,184 24
And we have a total of	$92,683 47
Deduct orders drawn and unpaid, March 1, 1848,	1,662 23
And we have the amount of payments from the Treasury,	$91,021 24
Which being deducted from the amount of receipts,	96,010 47
Will leave the balance reported in the hands of the Treasurer,	$4,989 23

All which is respectfully submitted,

In behalf of the Committee on Finance,

JAMES D. GREEN,
S. T. FARWELL,
CHARLES EVERETT.

City of Cambridge, March 21, 1848.

In Common Council, March 21, 1848.

Accepted, and sent up for concurrence.

C. S. NEWELL, *Clerk.*

In Board of Aldermen, March 22, 1848.

Concurred.

LUCIUS R. PAIGE, *City Clerk.*

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE.

The undersigned, a Sub-Committee appointed March 6th, by the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, to examine the accounts of the City Treasurer and Clerk, for the Financial year ending March 1, 1848; also, to examine the notes and other securities in the hands of the Treasurer; have attended to the duties assigned them and submit the following Report:

Your Committee find said accounts to be correct; that the Treasurer has proper vouchers for all payments made; and they herewith submit a schedule of said payments, arranged under their several heads of appropriation. Also, a schedule of notes and accounts due to the City, together with a copy of the Treasurer's account, showing a balance in his hands, standing to the credit of the City, on the first instant, of $4,989 23.

All which is respectfully submitted,

S. T. FARWELL,
LEWIS HALL, } *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 16, 1848.

Accepted by the Committee on Finance, March 16, 1848.

Attest: C. EVERETT, *Clerk.*

SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1848.

For Instruction of Public Schools.

High School.	Elbridge Smith, instruction,	613 63		
	N. W. Manning, "	102 27	715	90
Ward 1.	Daniel Mansfield, "	800 00		
	Lewis B. Monroe, "	687 50		
	William Cushing, "	83 33		
	Charles L. Flint, "	83 33		
	A. M. Ireson, "	225 00		
	D. A. Thurston, "	225 00		
	Emily Cutler, "	203 12		
	R. R. Munroe, "	200 00		
	Mary S. Gould, "	200 00		
	N. Maria Bacon, "	187 50		
	Charlotte O. Blood, "	62 50	2,957	28
Ward 2.	A. C. Smith, "	850 00		
	A. B. Magoun, "	800 00		
	R. O. Page, "	400 00		
	Emily James, "	250 00		
	L. A. Skilton, "	250 00		
	Martha E. Brooks, "	250 00		
	P. A. Smith, "	250 00		
	Helen Clapp, "	239 58		
	Nancy C. Gibson, "	225 00		
	A. E. Conant, "	225 00		
	Mary A. Tarbell, "	225 00		
	Sarah E. Peirce, "	225 00		
	Sarah G. Lincoln, "	201 56		
	Sophia Studley, "	187 50		
Amount carried forward,		4,578 64	$3,673	18

Amount brought forward,		$4,578 64	$3,673 18	
	A. L. Magoun, instruction,	168 75		
	Jane Dallinger, "	156 25		
	Adelia E. Conant, "	150 00		
	E. A. Denton, "	145 62		
	N. W. Manning, "	125 00		
	T. S. Blish, "	73 13		
	Caroline Wason, "	56 25		
	L. M. Demmon, "	56 25		
	Annie B. Ware, "	37 50		
	E. H. Chadbourn, "	25 96		
	E. W. Bignoll, "	13 00	5,586 35	
Ward 3.	J. A. Jacobs, "	800 00		
	J. M. Lassell, "	800 00		
	M. E. Hurd, "	250 00		
	Martha A. Smith, "	250 00		
	A. E. Hayden, "	225 00		
	Mima F. Dane, "	225 00		
	Sarah M. Burnham, "	225 00		
	Esther C. Howland, "	191 87		
	Almira Seymour, "	125 00		
	Mary A. Butler, "	93 78		
	C. S. Howland, "	62 50		
	Helen M. Ireson, "	62 50		
	S. E. Strickland, "	62 50		
	Marcia C. Wood, "	33 12		
	A. Hooker, "	31 25		
	Susan E. Leverett, "	22 00	3,459 49	
	Instruction in Music.			
	Christopher Plagge,	637 50		
	Joseph Bird,	120 00	757 50	
			$13,476 52	

Appropriation,	14,500		
Transferred,	1,000	13,500 00	
Amount of Expenses,		13,476 52	
Balance unexpended,		$23 48	

For Repair, Care, &c. of School Houses.

High School.	Wm. G. Shattuck, settees,	35	00	35 00
Ward 1.	William Bates, repairs,	2	92	
	Francis Nourse, "	6	75	
	John Chamberlin, repairs,	88	08	
	Seth Booth, "	7	02	
	John A. Fulton, painting,	261	00	
	Jacob H. Bates, "	90	42	
	N. S. Walton, "	1	63	
	Horace Clapp, whitewashing,	29	00	
	P. Nutting & Co., iron work,	2	23	
	Bryant & Herman, rep. furnace,	12	65	
	Levi Hawkes jr., " " & stoves,	38	63	
	Merrifield & Donnell, funnel,	9	18	
	Andrew S. Waite, blackboard,	3	00	
	Whitney, Brackett & Co., clock &c.,	28	07	
	S. Farwell, ringing bell,	6	00	
	Thomas Black, " "	5	00	
	Chas. Maynard, " "	4	00	
	Joseph Brackett, making fires,	31	00	
	John C. Marston, " "	38	16	
	Jane Armstrong, cleaning,	45	50	
	Abigail H. Bate, " and sweeping,	23	50	
	J. M. Wightman, globes,	10	00	
	Wm. B. Fowle, globes and maps,	28	00	
	George Nichols, books,	7	45	
	J. Munroe jr., & Co., books,	12	21	
	A. H. Ramsey, ink,	4	62	796 02
Ward 2.	A. Richardson, repairs,	88	35	
	M. & J. Ricker, "	86	93	
	Lamson & Holt, "	37	77	
	C. D. Chamberlin, "		37	
	E. Brown, jr., "	15	00	
	Samuel Hastings, "	1	50	
	S. E. Hastings, "	2	38	
	O. L. Child, "	2	00	
	Levi Jennings, painting,	65	93	
Amount carried forward,		300	23	$831 02

Amount brought forward,			$300 23	$831 02
	J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting,		31 87	
	John Pear, labor,		2 00	
	H. Danforth, "		1 12	
	Eaton & Haley, stoves and repairs,		93 86	
	Levi Hawkes, jr., funnel, stoves, "		14 99	
	Estate of Francis Holmes, axe,		67	
	Childs & James, mats and jug,		1 62	
	J. A. Holmes & Co., mats and brooms,		6 16	
	John Fellows, brushes,		11 25	
	Edward Hyde, mugs,		74	
	Bruce & Gregory, mugs and bell,		2 75	
	D. U. Chamberlin, hat pins,		75	
	John Pear,	making fires,	134 00	
	H. L. D. Jennings,	"	1 50	
	Wm. S. Barbour,	"	1 00	
	Amos Bassett,	"	2 50	
	J. Kimball Jennings,	"	3 00	
	B. F. Fletcher,	"	2 00	
	Charles Fogg, mak. fires and sweeping,		8 25	
	Geo. H. Rand,	" "	3 00	
	Edward Tucker,	" "	3 00	
	E. Dowd, cleaning and sweeping,		132 80	
	Nancy Dunham, sweeping,		2 00	
	Frederic Field,	"	38	
	Wm. B. Fowle, maps and globe,		59 50	
	J. P. Jewett & Co., maps,		18 00	
	H. A. Hancock, hanging maps,		3 00	
	E. B. Gill, books and stationery,		28 25	
	J. Munroe, jr. & Co., books,		4 44	
	Joseph Pratt,	"	4 18	
	R. O. Page,	"	55	
	Joseph Studley, ink,		4 00	
	Henry Thayer, "		5 00	
	E. Brown, jr., rent of room,		75 00	
	Trustees Har. St. Church, " "		100 00	
	R. Litchfield, jr., taking census, &c.,		20 87	1,084 23
Ward 3.	George Lincoln, repairs,		26 62	
Amount carried forward,			$26 62	$1,915 25

Amount brought forward,		$26 62	$1,915 25
George L. Grant, repairs,		25 85	
Albert Adams,	"	3 00	
E. T. Tufts, painting, &c.,		40 00	
Hiram Welch, labor,		9 18	
N. S. Cate, iron and tin ware,		17 43	
Allen & Colman,	"	15 31	
George Rupp, brushes and mats,		5 55	
Wm. Hunnewell, "	brooms,	2 82	
John Palmer, mats	"	12 60	
A. Houghton & Co., fuel,		2 00	
Hiram Welch, making fires,		40 00	
S. Fillebrown,	"	10 00	
A. Parsons, washing curtains,		1 33	
Mary McAvoy, sweeping,		48 31	
Nancy Maher,	" and cleaning,	20 17	
E. Gardner,	" "	26 14	
Ellen O'Brien,	" "	1 41	
J. M. Lassell, clock,		7 00	
Wm. B. Fowle, globes and maps,		59 50	
Wm. Hunnewell, books,		13 45	
Almira Seymour,	"	6 50	
J. M. Lassell, books and stationery,		19 28	
R. Shattuck, ink,		6 04	
Trustees Wes. Acad., rent of room,		40 00	
Samuel Slocomb, taking census,		7 00	466 49
	Miscellaneous.		
Props. Camb. Chronicle, printing,		2 25	2 25
			$2,383 99

Appropriation,	2,000 00	
Additional do.,	500 00—2,500 00	
Amount of Expenses,	2,383 99	
Transferred,	75 00—2,458 99	
Balance unexpended,		$41 01

For the Almshouse.

George W. White, salary	400 00	
W. W. Wellington, "	50 00	
Amount carried forward		$450 00

Amount brought forward,		$450 00
Mrs. G. W. White, extra services,	50 00	
Henry Thayer, Medicine,	60 33	
George Hall, meat,	1,029 54	
Emery Rice, "	18 62	
I. C. & W. Rice & Co., meat,	17 00	
Enos Woodbury, "	1 55	
Cyrus Fellows, fish,	43 74	
J. M. Leavitt, "	14 50	
E. Hovey & Co., curing hams,	6 67	
I. H. Chenery, swine,	41 30	
Josiah Coolidge, grain,	49 00	
Hervey Davis, grain and meal,	638 61	
Mason & Brooks, meal,	65 10	
G. W. & J. B. Hagar, meal,	293 88	
William Snow, bread,	28 92	
Amos Pattee, "	7 62	
Gowen & Richardson, beans,	9 33	
Augustus Steadman, ice,	10 00	
Childs & James, groceries,	165 97	
Munroe & Cook, "	100 69	
W. W. Munroe, "	100 30	
Hawes, Luke & Co., "	160 17	
Thomas Hollis, "	1 26	
P. B. Hovey & Co., "	25 01	
Wood & Hall, "	35 79	
J. A. Holmes & Co., "	117 98	
Charles Wood & Co., "	28 29	
Hyde & Lyon, "	10 30	
John Clark, tobacco,	8 37	
P. B. Hovey & Co., tobacco,	10 76	
Hawes, Luke & Co., "	5 18	
Thomas Hollis, snuff,	2 19	
Bruce & Gregory, domestic goods,	154 34	
Asa Murdock, " "	25 62	
Edward Hyde, " "	28 67	
William Watriss, " "	32 15	
J. Read & Co., " "	18 46	3,417 21
Amount carried forward,		$3,867 21

Amount brought forward,		$3,867 21
N. Livermore & Son, woollen socks,	21 00	
Hiram Gleason, hats and caps,	12 37	
S. Leeds & Co., shoes and leather,	25 38	
William Wyman, fuel,	144 74	
George Fisher, "	6 00	
W. T. Richardson, "	188 40	
E. Willard, "	21 62	
M. Simonds, "	141 19	
Rodney Centre, "	15 78	
Edmund Hayes, "	11 87	
Griggs & Forbes, "	420 41	
Capt. Crowell, " freight of,	305 25	
S. M. Cofran, " truckage of,	19 00	
Meader & Remick, " "	15 25	
Francis Bowman, wharfage,	2 50	
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	46 31	
Burrage & Gale, "	23 84	
E. T. Whitney, " (paid for,)	250 06	
Dalphon Osborn, " planing of,	20 50	
J. G. Tilton, turning posts,	2 60	
Emery Willard, lime,	85	
Fogg & Hersey, "	6 85	
Sanders & Blodgett, labor and stock,	419 21	
Spencer & Pollard, " "	115 37	
Franklin Sawyer, " "	8 00	
Adams, Hammond & Co., iron shutters,	92 84	
Mason & Hall, iron work,	8 67	
James Hall, " "	9 70	
Dexter Pratt, " "	14 13	
Pettingill & Wheeler, iron work,	12 86	
J. R. Dow, iron work,	6 75	
Charles Whitton, paints and oil,	44 74	
Estate of F. Holmes, hard ware,	2 18	
D. U. Chamberlin, " "	13 15	
Levi Hawkes jr., tin ware, &c.,	20 56	
Eaton & Haley, "	51 25	2,521 18
Amount carried forward,		$6,388 39

Amount brought forward,			$6,388 39
R. Bliss, wooden ware,		7 85	
D. Cummings & Co., wooden ware,		3 92	
Parker & White, tools and seeds,		59 59	
Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, " "		27 29	
Thomas Stearns, manure,		10 00	
Leonard Stone, 100 apple trees,		33 33	
Samuel Pond, 12 plum "		12 00	
Samuel Wallis, horse,		135 00	
Henry Sherman, "		137 50	
George W. Fifield, use of horse,		19 50	
E. Tucker, harnesses and repairs,		32 99	
B. Hancock, " "		21 67	
Wm. Stone, repairing carts,		8 37	
G. L. Daniels, " "		11 10	
Hiram Welch, use of team,		1 00	
Hancock Bridge, tolls,		9 64	
Hervey Davis, hay,		12 44	
E. Spare jr., ladders,		18 00	
E. T. Hastings, gravel,		6 62	
D. Murphy, carting gravel,		10 80	
David Austin, labor,		108 00	
James Shields, "		7 50	
S. Slocomb, removing paupers,		1 00	
Wm. Dailey & Co., " "		5 25	
C. R. Metcalf, expense for "		20 93	
E. T. Whitney, " " "		4 01	
City of Boston, supplies for paupers,		29 75	
Nath. Watson, " for S. C. Fogg,		130 35	
H. A. Young, " for M. A. Miller,		6 00	
Dutton & Wentworth, books,		1 75	
J. D. Pearson, books and stationery,		3 50	
Wm. A. Hall, making pauper account,		15 00	911 65
			$7,300 04
Appropriation,	5,500		
Additional appropriation,	1,850	7,350 00	
Amount of Expenses,		7,300 04	
Balance unexpended,		$49 96	

For Repairs of Roads.

Solomon Sargent,	care of roads,	321 74
S. S. Green,	" "	50 00
John Town,	labor,	118 77
James McNulty,	"	6 25
Michael Hurley,	"	5 00
James Carney,	"	129 20
David Austin,	"	45 00
A. P. Whittier,	"	13 00
E. P. Murphy,	"	4 00
J. M. Sheridan,	"	21 79
John Loftis,	"	84 43
Timo. Sullivan,	"	22 58
William Maher,	"	58 28
Michael Cross,	"	237 23
Charles Dustin,	"	285 00
Joseph Sanborn,	"	120 00
Francis McGovern,	"	214 11
John Callahan,	"	176 24
Michael Kelly,	"	184 61
James Stevenson,	"	152 00
John Mellen,	"	133 50
Thomas O'Brien,	"	143 00
Thomas Linean,	"	179 88
Morris Condrey,	"	220 38
James Cross,	"	116 73
John Allen,	"	241 36
Lyman Childs,	"	90 00
Thomas Condrey,	"	76 50
Michael Costello,	"	40 23
William Smith,	"	25 83
Thomas Morris,	"	12 00
Levi Severance,	"	31 15
A. S. Thompson,	"	26 00
Timothy Shay,	"	54 33
Arad Proctor,	"	3 12
Bernard Cain,	"	3 50
Amount carried forward,		$3,646 74

Amount brought forward,				$3,646 74
Daniel Banks,	labor,		1 50	
Michael Hogan,	"		2 00	
Edward Brown,	"		13 00	
James O'Brien,	"		4 00	
P. Shay,	"		8 75	
Michael O'Brien,	"		8 00	
Patrick Collier,	"		8 44	
Edward Connell,	"		1 00	
Richard Corcoran,	"		1 00	
Huntington May,	"		1 50	
Daniel Donovan,	"		1 00	
Walter Hackett,	"		1 50	
John Crosby,	"		2 00	
James O'Connor,	"		1 00	
John Quinn,	"		3 50	
John Condrey,	"		2 00	
John McGuire,	"		4 00	
Patrick Manley,	"		18 00	
T. M. Cofran,	"		96 00	
Malachi Eagan,	"		7 00	
S. S. Green, (paid for)	"		87 57	
Samuel Holt,	"	with teams,	316 24	
B. F. Farrar & Co.,	"	"	94 66	
E. Willard,	"	"	10 50	
George King,	"	"	14 62	
Maeder & Remick,	"	"	1 50	
Barney Conley,	"	"	75 00	
Daniel Murphy,	"	"	36 00	
Robert Ross,	"	"	3 50	
Edward McCue,	"	"	234 00	
Patrick Rochford,	"	"	64 75	
G. W. Fitz, boarding men,			278 00	
B. Whitman,	"	"	28 19	
Fawcett, Davis & Co., paving,			156 73	
Spencer & Pollard, paving sidewalks,			46 85	
J. Callahan, quarrying stones,			50 00	1,683 30
Amount carried forward,				$5,330 04

Amount brought forward,		$5,330 04
Ireland & Callahan, quarrying stones,	327 69	
A. W. Bruce, (paid for) " "	25 00	
Thomas Rand, rent of Ledge,	50 00	
Allen & Ross, stones,	55 87	
Robert Ross, "	5 00	
John Taylor, "	115 50	
Taylor & Pollard, stones,	32 33	
John Quinn, "	32 70	
Enos Reed, "	6 00	
Edward McCue, "	67 00	
A. C. Sanborn, "	62 00	
George S. Adams, "	118 67	
S. S. Green, (paid for) stones,	2 48	
E. T. Hastings, gravel,	288 74	
Heirs of J. Thompson, gravel,	99 26	
William Gay, "	43 96	
E. R. Griffin, sand,	8 25	
S. C. Gordon, clay,	2 00	
Samuel Wallis, horses,	375 00	
Jesse Coolidge, "	55 00	
Samuel Palmer, hay,	11 80	
Griggs & Forbes, "	4 68	
James G. Fuller, "	14 33	
Harris Badger, "	8 68	
Charles Dustin, "	2 17	
H. C. & A. Coy, "	26 76	
A. Houghton & Co., hay,	8 40	
Emery Willard, "	29 87	
Moses Stone, "	9 86	
S. S. Green, (paid for) hay,	21 48	
Hervey Davis, grain and meal,	477 72	
Hastings & Dana, grain and meal,	147 01	
J. Sanborn, medicine for horses,	2 56	
J. R. Dow, horseshoeing,	19 25	
Mason & Hall, " and iron work,	26 15	
James Hall, " "	29 24	
Joel Robinson, "	82 06	2,694 47
Amount carried forward,		$8,024 51

Amount brought forward,			$8,024 51
Dexter Pratt,	iron work,	54 82	
L. Harrington,	"	6 71	
P. Nutting & Co.,	"	19 32	
S. S. Green, (paid for)	"	6 25	
Daniel Carlin, cart,		50 00	
J. Hall & Sons, "		45 00	
N. England Glass Co., barn and shed,		120 00	
Wm. Stone, repairing carts,		49 75	
E. Munroe, "	"	17 15	
P. Deturbe, "	"	2 00	
B. Hancock, "	harnesses,	97 83	
C. Jewett, "	"	53 25	
Eben'r Tucker, "	"	4 49	
J. Thwing, "	horsepower,	13 67	
S. Hancock, "	pump,	3 87	
Francis Holmes, nails,		4 50	
Hastings & Dana, "	and spikes,	3 66	
D. U. Chamberlin, nails and spikes,		18 05	
Hastings & Dana, lumber,		7 94	
E. Munroe, tools,		6 17	
Parker & White, tools,		5 83	
S. S. Green, paid for tools,		10 29	
Wood & Hall, tools and oil,		33 05	
Munroe & Cook, oil,		7 73	
Bruce & Gregory, lantern,		88	
J. H. & J. P. Thayer, painting signboards,		18 50	
W. A. Mason, surveys and plans,		90 00	
A. R. Binney, "	"	33 00	
John Evans, damage by grading street,		12 50	
S. & N. Moore, "	"	12 50	
S. Plympton, "	"	25 00	833 71
			$8,858 22
Appropriation,	8,500 00		
Additional appropriation,	900 00	—9,400 00	
Amount of Expenses,	8,858 22		
Transferred,	500 00	—9,358 22	
Balance unexpended,		$41 78	

For Repairs of Bridges.

CAMBRIDGE GREAT BRIDGE.

Benjamin Eastman, piles,	105 00	
E. A. Ward, "	71 64	
E. Willard, lumber &c.,	194 35	
J. Hall & Sons, "	160 34	
Smith & Gooch, "	139 06	
T. F. Clement, stones,	5 94	
W. H. Green, placing buoys,	8 00	
Wood & Hall, nails and spikes,	5 70	
P. Nutting & Co., iron work,	113 52	
Timo. Shorey, labor,	203 37	
John Hunter, "	11 12	
Samuel Holt, carting piles,	7 00	
J. Rand, hoisting draw, (1846)	70 50	
E. Willard, " (1847)	86 25	1,181 79

BRIGHTON BRIDGE.

B. Eastman, piles,	150 00	
F. Waterman, timber,	467 12	
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	380 63	
Burrage & Gale, "	16 09	
Hastings & Dana, spikes,	16 50	
Harvey, Page & Co., "	5 50	
D. U. Chamberlin, nails,	7 70	
W. W. Hubbard, iron work,	114 30	
P. Nutting & Co., "	128 54	
So. Boston Iron Co., "	63 62	
Timothy Shorey, labor,	675 13	
A. C. Sanborn, labor and stones,	30 00	
O. C. Rogers & Co., buoy and stones,	62 60	
Samuel Holt, carting piles, &c.,	47 00	
John A. Fulton, painting,	8 00	
Hervey Davis, hoisting draw,	90 44	2,263 17

PRISON POINT BRIDGE.

Canal Bridge Co., timber,	10 00	
J. Hall & Sons, lumber,	47 53	
Hastings & Dana, nails and spikes,	13 41	
Amount carried forward,	$70 94	$3,444 96

Amount brought forward,		70 94	$3,444 96
C. Johnson, chain,		2 50	
Timothy Shorey, labor,		10 19	
Wm. Peters, hoisting draw,		22 37	106 00
COURT STREET BRIDGE.			
R. C. Brown, ballast and iron work,		10 31	
C. Johnson, ballast and labor,		23 17	
W. Loughrey, hoisting draw,		29 20	62 68
HARVARD STREET BRIDGE.			
Timothy Shorey, labor,		14 00	14 00
BROADWAY BRIDGE.			
R. C. Brown, iron work,		7 84	7 84
ALMSHOUSE BRIDGE.			
Timothy Shorey, labor,		38 50	38 50
			3,673 98
Appropriation,	2,000 00		
Additional appropriation,	1,700 00	—3,700 00	
Amount of Expenses,		3,673 98	
Balance unexpended,		$26 02	
For Reservoirs and Drains.			
WARD 1. M. Eagan, labor on Reservoirs		87 00	
Ed. McCue "		6 00	
G. L. Daniels, "		8 00	
W. Bates, labor and stock on do.,		213 20	
A. C. Sanborn, stones "		14 08	328 28
WARD 2. John Callahan, labor on Reservoirs,		37 50	
E. McCue, "		47 50	
T. H. Megroth, "		18 70	
A. Fitzsimmons, "		1 50	
E. Hutchinson "		11 25	
J. Hall & Sons lumber for Res.		45 00	
M. Eagan labor on Drains		6 00	
J. Callahan, "		27 25	
Sanders & Blodgett, " and stock,		21 29	
W. A. Pierpont, composition on do.		14 60	230 59
Amount carried forward			$558 87

Amount brought forward,				$558 87
Ward 3.	J. A. Tufts, labor and stock, Res.,	14 50		
	E. Munroe, "	8 00		
	John Hunter, " No. St. Drain,	449 94		
	T. J. Stevens, labor and oil, "	9 98		
	W. Welch, labor on "	2 36		
	A. C. Sanborn, stones for "	9 34		
	Chandler & Colby, " "	46 66		
	Joel Robinson, grates "	40 77		581 55
Miscel.	S. Slocomb, collecting drain taxes,	84 85		84 85
				$1,225 27
Appropriation,			1,500 00	
Amount of Expenses,		1,225 27		
Transferred,		200 00	—1,425 27	
Balance unexpended,			$74 73	

For Police and Watch.

Abraham Edwards,	services,	290 00	
Charles Jones,	"	95 00	
R. Litchfield, jr.,	"	164 62	
J. Sanderson,	" and oil,	435 14	
T. C. Kilborn,	" "	249 45	
John Bryant,	"	343 50	
C. Johnson,	"	40 50	
Oliver Hapgood,	"	9 00	
A. Lawrence,	"	364 00	
C. W. Leonard,	"	361 50	
W. Loughrey,	"	363 00	
C. H. Wiggin,	"	122 00	
W. B. Child,	"	124 00	
S. Simonds,	"	22 50	
W. H. Hayden,	"	1 00	
Hiram Welch,	"	219 00	
J. B. Rice,	"	108 00	
Stephen Day,	"	14 00	
D. H. Lane,	"	3 00	
John Day,	"	1 50	
J. Porter, rent of watch-house,		46 00	
Amount carried forward,		$3,376 71	

Amount brought forward,		$3,376 71	
F. Nourse, repairs of watch-house,		54 54	
J. Porter, " "		13 00	
P. Nutting & Co., " "		8 00	
H. Lamson, " "		12 12	
G. O. Danforth, painting, "		9 25	
Whitney, Brackett & Co., furniture for do.,		3 13	
Charles Wood, rent of watch-house,		25 00	
W. Loughrey, paid for " "		4 00	
G. Fisher, rent of watch-house and coal,		12 00	
C. Wood & Co., oil and nails,		6 03	
H. Welch, handcuffs and keys,		4 00	
A. Edwards, paid for rem. nuisances,		18 25	
T. C. Kilborn, "		4 00	
			$3,550 03
Appropriation,	3,500 00		
Additional do.,	75 00	—3,575 00	
Amount of Expenses,		3,550 03	
Balance unexpended,		$24 97	

For the Fire Department.

ENGINE COMPANY, No. 1.

Charles Tufts, care of engine,		40 00	
A. J. Jones, repairs,		92	
Shelton & Cheever, repairs,		1 37	42 29

ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2.

Company's Bill, services,		233 33	
T. Chaney, steward's fees to July 15,		15 00	
George Hovey, repairs,		16 13	
Joel Robinson, "		1 50	
A. Blodgett, "		3 50	
George L. Cade, "		2 25	
Levi Hawkes, Jr., "		2 87	
Eaton & Haley, "		2 35	
Company's Bill, "		11 25	
B. Hancock, "		28 67	
R. M. Sloan, "		16 00	
Shelton & Cheever, " and hose,		77 75	
Daniel Gunnison, painting,		9 00	
Amount carried forward,		419 60	42 29

Amount brought forward,	419 60	$42 29
E. H. Stevens, paint,	1 42	
Boardman & Tucker, paint,	25	
B. Hancock, oil,	12 50	
C. Morris, badges and spanners,	20 33	
D. U. Chamberlin, axes and lead pipe,	9 00	463 10
ENGINE COMPANY, No. 3.		
Company's Bill, services,	420 83	
S. & E. Thayer, repairs,	84 91	
Hunneman & Co., "	13 50	
Clark & Stickney, "	21 55	
H. N. Hooper & Co., "	1 00	
G. T. Nutter, "	3 00	
Company's Bill, "	7 50	
Joel Robinson, "	22 70	
Stephen Day, "	5 25	
E. Munroe, "	2 25	
Tuckerman & Barnicoat, "	1 50	
Shelton & Cheever, "	39 06	
E. T. Tufts, painting,	3 50	
F. H. Tufts, "	6 50	
J. A. Tufts, whitewashing,	5 25	
G. D. Eaton, keys,	4 12	
William Hall, fitting keys,	2 86	
E. Spare, Jr., ladder,	2 00	
G. D. Eaton, badges,	12 50	
Hunneman & Co., torches,	5 00	
Company's Bill, lantern,	12 00	
J. Studley, leather preservative,	21 00	697 78
ENGINE COMPANY, No. 4.		
Company's Bill, services,	420 83	
" " steward's fees, three months,	10 00	
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	8 62	
G. H. Thwing, "	1 63	
George Hovey, "	8 75	
Joel W. Gay, "	4 43	
E. Denton & Co., "	3 50	
Amount carried forward,	457 76	$1,203 17

Amount brought forward,	457 76	$1,203 17
A. Blodgett, "	2 34	
Jacob Nudd, "	2 00	
R. M. Sloan, repairs of hose,	3 75	
B. Hancock, oil and repairs of hose,	56 56	
J. P. Richardson, painting,	18 25	
J. Arkerson, drag rope,	7 60	
L. Hawkes, Jr., iron and tin ware,	11 33	
Eaton & Haley, " "	17 00	
William Twist, axes,	3 50	
J. S. Orne, "	2 25	
J. M. R. Story, wrench,	2 50	
J. Hall, iron jack,	5 70	
Wm. Hall, locks and keys,	4 25	
J. S. Orne, record book,	1 50	596 29
ENGINE COMPANY, No. 5.		
Wm. Hunnewell, rent of house,	18 00	18 00
ENGINE COMPANY, No. 6.		
Company's Bill, services,	150 00	
Hunneman & Co., repairs,	22 00	
Shelton & Cheever, "	26 32	
C. Morris, "	9 15	
R. M. Sloan, "	18 92	
Eaton & Haley, "	9 91	
I. S. Hawes, "	12 09	
Spencer & Pollard, "	4 00	
A. Blodgett, "	9 94	
Company's Bill, repairs and brooms,	2 60	
D. Gunnison, painting,	50	
G. W. Robinson, keys and latch,	10 62	
C. Morris, oil,	5 63	
Cambridgeport Aqueduct Co., water,	10 00	291 68
HUNNEMAN ENGINE COMPANY.		
Company's Bill, services,	24 00	24 00
FRANKLIN HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.		
Company's Bill, services,	160 41	
L. Jennings, steward's fees, three months,	5 00	
Amount carried forward,	165 41	$2,133 14

Amount brought forward,	165 41	$2,133 14
George Hovey, repairs,	49 75	
W. H. Martin, "	45 00	
Hunneman & Co., "	5 00	
Eaton & Haley, "	1 50	
Company's Bill, "	37	
Boardman & Tucker, painting,	45 00	
D. Gunnison, "	10 25	
J. P. Richardson, "	1 50	
Levi Jennings, glazing,	1 05	
Samuel M. Frye, wrench,	1 25	
B. Hancock, straps,	3 60	329 68

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Hunneman & Co., repairs,	37 37	
Shelton & Cheever, " and hose,	237 62	
Wm. Hall, fitting key,	37	
M. L. Smith, hauling engines,	4 00	
Burrage & Gale, " "	3 00	
C. Jennings, " "	5 50	
Engine Co. No. 4, "	2 00	
A. L. Wait, truckage,	2 65	
Hiram Welch, removing snow,	2 00	
S. Sanders, "	3 00	
S. Stedman, removing rubbish,	3 00	
J. N. Bang, printing,	3 25	303 76

REFRESHMENTS AT SUNDRY FIRES.

Engine Company, No. 2,	4 00	
" No. 3,	24 00	
" No. 4,	4 00	
" No. 6,	16 00	
Hook & Ladder Company,	4 00	
Hastings & Dana,	15 00	
D. Leland, jr. & Co.,	5 96	
Wm. Caldwell,	4 25	
Wood & Hall,	60	
J. N. Marshall,	6 93	84 74
Amount carried forward,		$2,851 32

Amount brought forward,			$2,851 32
Appropriation,		5,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	2,851 32		
Transferred,	2,000 00—4,851 32		
Balance unexpended,		$148 68	

NOTE.—As nearly as can be ascertained, the Refreshments at Fires were furnished as follows:

Fire at Mr. Granger's house,	4 00	
" J. Rogers & Son's "	12 00	
" C. Sessions' "	4 00	
" J. Hersey's barn,	11 78	
" G. B. Richardson's barn,	5 96	
" Harvey & Burton's shop,	27 00	
" E. Hovey's "	4 00	
" J. Smith's "	8 00	
" A. P. Sherman's "	8 00	$84 74

For Poll Taxes to Enginemen.

Engineers,	5 persons,	7 50	
Engine Co., No. 3, 25	"	37 50	
" " No. 6, 10	"	15 00	
			$60 00
Appropriation,		270 00	
Amount of Expenses,	60 00		
Transferred,	200 00—260 00		
Balance unexpended,		$10 00	

For Bell Ringing.

Joseph Brackett, Ward 1,		50 00	
John Pear,	" 2,	45 00	
James B. Lothrop,	" 3,	40 00	
			$135 00
Appropriation,		150 00	
Amount of Expenses,		135 00	
Balance unexpended,		$15 00	

For Burial Grounds.

WARD 1. James Munroe, care of ground,		10 00	
D. Pratt, repair of gate,		17	
P. Nutting & Co., repair do.,		1 25	11 42
Amount carried forward,			$11 42

Amount brought forward,			$11 42
Ward 2. Daniel Stone, care of ground,		50 00	
" return of deaths,		6 20	
L. Jennings, painting fence, &c.,		92 43	148 63
			$160 05
Appropriation,		350 00	
Amount of Expenses,	160 05		
Transferred,	150 00	—310 05	
Balance unexpended,		$39 95	

For Interest and Bank Discounts.

Lowell Institution for Savings,		1,134 83	
Cambridge Bank,		348 22	
			$1,483 05
Appropriation,		1,250 00	
Amount of Expenses,		1,483 05	
Overdrawn,		$233 05	

For Payment of City Debt.

Lowell Institution for Savings,		5,000 00	$5,000 00
Appropriation,		5,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,		5,000 00	

For Land purchased for Public Use.*

R. H. Dana,		1,600 00	$1,600 00
Appropriations,		3,500 00	
Amount of Expenses,	1,600 00		
Transferred,	1,900 00	—3,500 00	

* This land was subsequently sold, and the money replaced in the Treasury.

For new School Houses.

High School House.

Charles Wood, land,	1,350 00	
Lamson & Holt, labor and stock,	3,620 00	
Michael Kelly, labor,	33 50	
Nathan H. Blair, bricks,	628 51	
Joseph Clark, "	593 63	
E. T. Hastings, gravel,	55 25	
Edward McCue, "	112 50	
D. Murphy, gravel and stone,	95 24	
Amount carried forward,	$6,488 63	

Amount brought forward,	6,488 63	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	6 00	6,494 63
SCHOOL HOUSE ON CENTRE STREET.		
George H. Davies, labor and stock,	1,500 00	
D. Donovan, labor,	10 62	
John Ford, 2d, "	8 25	
D. Murphy, carting gravel,	124 55	
E. T. Hastings, gravel,	21 00	
D. Murphy, stone and gravel,	129 19	
Calvin Ryder, lumber (drain,)	4 72	
Burrage & Gale, "	8 38	
E. W. Stewart, "	5 87	
J. C. Dodge, legal services,	5 00	
B. W. Whitney, "	12 00	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	6 00	1,835 58
SCHOOL HOUSE ON OTIS STREET.		
Sewall White, land,	1,900 00	
Clark & Stickney, labor and stock,	4,200 00	
Bailey & Adams, " "	1,400 00	
Amasa Davies, " "	19 00	
Taylor & Pollard, " "	5 50	
N. H. Blair, bricks,	1,232 65	
Joseph Clark, "	430 77	
George W. Wyatt, bricks,	17 98	
A. C. Sanborn, stones,	756 87	
Fleming & Hickey, stone work,	600 00	
Joel Robinson, iron work,	39 86	
Gardner Chilson, furnaces,	394 65	
Leonard Fuller, castings,	33 88	
Francis Aymer, pump,	20 07	
E. Collins, digging well,	48 00	
Patrick Phay, labor,	41 87	
Hiram Welch, "	2 00	
Beals & Greene, printing,	3 50	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	8 75	11,155 35
		$19,485 56
Appropriation,	25,000 00	
Amount of Expenses,	19,485 56	
Balance unexpended,	5,514 44	

For claims outstanding March 1, 1846.

J. Munroe, jr., & Co., books (Schools,)		12 08	
A. H. Ramsey & Co., ink,	"	2 50	
E. G. Stevens, brooms, &c.,	"	3 25	
Oliver Taylor, fuel,	"	1 87	
J. Studley, medicine, (Bd. of Health,)		2 86	
R. C. Brown, iron work, (Bridges,)		8 42	
Hastings & Dana, nails, &c.,	"	24 36	
J. Rand, hoisting draw,	"	44 00	
E. Hovey, curing hams, (Almshouse,)		4 33	
J. C. Prentiss, sealing scales,		1 26	
J. Leary, labor on roads,		1 00	
A. Willard, use of carriages,		2 75	
G. W. Livermore, legal services,		7 34	116 02

Appropriation,		250 00	
Amount of Expenses,	116 02		
Transferred,	100 00	—216 02	
Balance unexpended,		$33 98	

For Salaries of City Officers.

James D. Green, Mayor,				600 00	
Lucius R. Paige, City Clerk,				475 00	
Abel W. Bruce, City Treasurer,				150 00	
Charles S. Newell, Clerk Common Council,				100 00	
R. Litchfield, jr., City Messenger,				150 00	
Board of Assessors,				500 00	
Samuel Slocomb, Collector of Taxes,				500 00	
Samuel Sanders, Chief Engineer,				100 00	
F. L. Chapman, Asst.	"			25 00	
Ozias Clark,	"	"	8 mo.	16 67	
J. D. Hovey,	"	"	8 mo.	16 67	
Wm. Twist,	"	"	4 mo.	8 33	
Thos. G. Hovey,	"	"	4 mo.	8 33	
L. B. Watts,	"	"	4 mo.	8 33	
					$2,658 33

Appropriation,		3,500 00	
Amount of Expenses,	2,658 33		
Transferred,	800 00	—3,458 33	
Balance unexpended,		$41 67	

For Incidental Expenses.

Bryant & Herman, furnace, (City Hall)	136	03
Hayes & Blake, bricks, "	10	80
E. W. Stewart, repairs, "	11	67
Lamson & Holt, " "	9	98
L. Jennings, painting, "	16	28
C. Gilson, glazing, "	9	45
Howard & Davis, clocks, "	50	00
L. C. Swett, furniture, "	28	50
Whitney, Brackett & Co., " "	34	56
J. H. Lord, lamps, "	3	75
Bruce & Gregory, " "		42
Charles Wood, (paid for) trees, "	20	50
A. Richardson, posts, "	16	33
L. Jennings, painting do., "	2	00
Cambridge Lyceum, exp. of Ward Meetings,	18	00
Sec. Universalist Soc., rent of Ward room,	30	00
Cross, Brown & Mellen, rem. School houses,	150	00
G. Lincoln, repairing "	138	47
Enos Reed, " "	2	50
F. H. Tufts, painting "	3	50
S. Holt, stone and labor on "	143	70
S. Orcutt, press for City Seal,	21	00
R. Litchfield, jr., frame for " "	5	00
H. Kurtz, wood cut " "	7	00
B. W. Gibbs, care of City Clock,	20	00
B. W. Gibbs, repair " "	4	50
J. C. Prentiss, sealing hayscales,		42
E. H. Luke, " and repairing "	4	92
J. A. Holmes, " " "	1	87
C. Whitton, watering streets,	400	00
A. H. Ramsay, "	400	00
U. J. Dailey, "	300	00
S. Slocomb, distributing notices,	19	50
J. Sanderson, "	18	00
R. Litchfield, jr., "	47	00
C. Jones, "	4	00
Amount carried forward,		$2,089 65

Amount brought forward,		$2,089 65
S. Simonds, "	10 00	
T. C. Kilborn, "	5 50	
R. Litchfield, jr., services to April 1,	43 99	
A. Munroe, attendance on Court,	2 00	
Charles Wood, " "	2 00	
Lucius R. Paige, " "	2 00	
Metcalf & Co., printing,	68 50	
Props. Cambridge Chronicle, printing,	298 29	
Beals & Greene, "	1 63	
B. B. Mussey, record book,	1 25	
E. B. Gill, " "	1 50	
J. D. Pearson, books and stationery,	18 34	
John Owen, "	4 77	
Bruce & Gregory, "	11 78	
R. Litchfield, jr., "	6 37	
T. J. Whittemore, postage,	7 31	
Calvin Morse, "	76	
Wm. Brigham, legal services,	70 00	
Simon Greenleaf, "	20 00	
Lucius R. Paige, recording births and deaths,	61 28	
A. Hazeltine, abatement of tax,	50 00	
Erburn S. Keay, " "	2 45	
S. Slocomb, discount on "	8 00	
Abner Thayer, damage on Bridge,	75 00	
A. P. & J. P. Wyman, damage on highway,	10 00	
Sec. Baptist Society, damage to house,	10 50	
A. W. Bruce, expense to Lowell,	1 80	
Charles Wood & Co., oil,	70 74	
H. Welch, burying foundling,	2 00	
J. Belcher, burying horse,	3 50	
Town of Brighton, old lumber,	20 00	891 26

Expense of Ship Fever Patients.

W. W. Wellington, medical services,	196 00	
Henry Thayer, medicine,	5 63	
Amount carried forward,	$201 63	$2,980 91

Amount brought forward,	201 63	2,980 91
Sanders & Blodgett, repairing hospital,	5 91	
G. W. White, rent of rooms and furniture, care, supplies, &c.,	193 40	400 94
		$3,381 85

Appropriation,	3,500 00
Amount of Expenses,	3,381 85
Balance unexpended,	$118 15

Recapitulation of Expenditures for the Year ending March 1, 1848.

	Expenditures.	Original Appropriations.	Amount Transferred.	Appropriations after Transfers.	Balances Unexpended.
Instruction of Schools,	$13,476 52	$14,500 00	— 1,000 00	$13,500 00	$23 48
Repairs, &c., of School Houses,	2,383 99	2,000 00	+ 425 00	2,425 00	41 01
Almshouse,	7,300 04	5,500 00	+ 1,850 00	7,350 00	49 96
Repairs of Roads,	8,858 22	8,500 00	+ 400 00	8,900 00	41 78
Repairs of Bridges,	3,673 98	2,000 00	+ 1,700 00	3,700 00	26 02
Reservoirs and Drains,	1,225 27	1,500 00	— 200 00	1,300 00	74 73
Police and Watch,	3,550 03	3,500 00	+ 75 00	3,375 00	24 97
Fire Department,	2,851 32	5,000 00	— 2,000 00	3,000 00	148 68
Poll Tax to Enginemen,	60 00	270 00	— 200 00	70 00	10 00
Bell Ringing,	135 00	150 00		150 00	15 00
Burial Grounds,	160 05	350 00	— 150 00	200 00	39 95
Interest and Bank Discounts,	1,483 05	1,250 00		1,250 00	—*
Payment of City Debt,	5,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00	
New School Houses and Land,	19,485 56	25,000 00		25,000 00	5,514 44
Claims outstanding March 1, 1846,	116 02	250 00	— 100 00	150 00	33 98
Salaries of City Officers,	2,658 33	3,500 00	— 800 00	2,700 00	41 67
Incidental Expenses,	3,381 85	3,500 00		3,500 00	118 15
Total Expenditure,	$75,799 23	$81,770 00		$81,770 00	$6,203 82
		75,799 23		*Deduct overdraft at Bank,	233 05
Expenditure less than Appropriation,		$5,970 77		Unexpended Balance,	$5,970 77

DR. CITY OF CAMBRIDGE, *in account with* ABEL W. BRUCE, *Treasurer.* CR.

1848.			1848.		
March.	To paid sundry orders drawn by the Mayor,	$71,921 24	March.	By Balance from last year,	$9,532 64
	" " Cambridge Bank Notes,	14,100 00		Cash rec'd fines for Breach of City Ordinances,	124 50
	" " Lowell Institution for Savings Note,	5,000 00		" " J. C. Prentiss, Hay Weigher,	20 73
	" Cash in Treasurer's hands,	4,989 23		" " J. Sanderson, " "	19 04
				" " Isaac C. Holmes, " "	45 52
				" " E. H. Luke, " "	23 14
				" " Samuel S. Green, " "	113 81
				" " Abel Willard, " "	71 60
				" " Mayor, subscription for Watering Streets,	550 00
				" " Charles Wood, for use of Land on Essex Street,	5 00
				" " State, for Small Pox account,	154 87
				" " " " Pauper "	1,056 20
				" " Town of Lexington, for 1846,	38 34
				" " " " West Cambridge, for 1846,	140 23
				" " " " Brighton, for 1847,	1,144 63
				" " Solomon Sargent, on acc't of Hancock Free Bridge Corporation,	119 00
				" " Mayor, for over charge for support of two Paupers at the Worcester Hospital.	41 37
				" " Thomas Rand, for moving Gravel,	10 00
				" " City Clerk, for Dog Tax,	182 00
				" " Charles Valentine, for Land,	572 08
				" " Robert Fuller, " "	2,241 25
				" " Roland Litchfield, Jr., for Oil and Fuel furnished Lyceum,	16 27
				" " Houghton & Richardson, for Land,	276 00
				" " State School Fund,	526 38
				" " J. C. Dodge, for interest,	45 99
				" " Mayor, for use of Horse Power Pump,	21 50
				" " Royal Morse, for sale of old Bridge Plank,	106 77
				" " E. Davis and others, on Reservoir account,	48 00
				" " Samuel Slocomb, for Drain Tax,	70 95
				" " Mayor, for Labor done by City,	200 00
				" " Roland Litchfield, Jr., for use of City Hall,	48 32
				" " Moses M. Rice, for Labor done by City,	20 11
				" " City Marshal, " " " "	21 25
				" " G. W. White, on Almshouse account,	50 00
				" " Loan from Lowell Institution for Savings,	8,240 00
				" " Mayor, grant to defray expense of Night Watch,	525 00
				" " Samuel Slocomb, Taxes for 1844,	39 91
				" " " " " 1845,	116 88
				" " " " " 1846,	329 38
				" " " " " 1847,	50,000 00
				" " A. W. Bruce, " " 1840,	69
				" " " " " 1841,	1 12
				" " Loan from Cambridge Bank,	19,100 00
		$96,010 47			$96,010 47
March 1.	Orders drawn and remaining unpaid, $1,662 23.		March 1.	By Balance of Cash in Treasurer's hands, $4,989 23.	

Cambridge, March, 1848.

ABEL W. BRUCE, *Treasurer.*

Amount of Debts due to the City, March 1, 1848.

From the Commonwealth for State Paupers, to Nov. 1, 1847,			$1,365 66
" " expense of ship fever patients,			400 94
" Town of West Cambridge, Bridge account,			90 02
" " Lexington, " "			108 20
" A. W. Bruce, Taxes, 1840,	92 24		
" " " " 1841,	339 11		
" S. Slocomb, " 1844,	7 01		
" " " 1845,	525 36		
" " " 1846,	1170 62		
" " " 1847,	1164 89		3,299 23
" Charles Valentine, three notes,			1,689 00
" Moses B. Houghton and Augustus Richardson, two notes,			466 00
" John C. Dodge, note,			766 50
" City of Boston, note,			3,082 00
" Town of Medford, note,			4,194 25
" Treas. of Lowell Institution for Savings, note,			9,483 75
Cash in hands of City Treasurer,	4,989 23		
Deduct orders drawn, and unpaid,	1,662 23		3,327 00
Debts due the Almshouse,			153 72
Cash in hands of Warden,			96 18
			$28,522 45

Amount of the City Debt, March 1, 1848.

Three Notes due the Lowell Institution for Savings, as follows, viz:	
One, dated Aug. 2, 1838, payable in 10 years, with interest at 5 per cent.,	$10,000 00
One, dated Dec. 16, 1846, payable in 5 years, with interest at 5 1-2 per cent.,	7,000 00
One, dated Feb. 24, 1848, payable in annual instalments of $5,000, beginning 6 years from date, with interest at 5 3-4 per cent.,	25,000 00
One note due to P. Nutting, dated Oct. 25, 1847,	1,861 27
One note due to the Cambridge Bank, dated Dec. 1, 1847, and payable March 4, 1848,*	5,000 00
	$48,861 27

* This Note has been paid.

THE Sub-Committee appointed by the Joint Standing Committee on Finance, March 6th, to examine the Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, and report a Schedule of the same; also, to prepare and report a Schedule of the Real and Personal Property belonging to the City, and a statement of its value, have attended to the duties assigned them, and ask leave to report.

Personal Property connected with the Almshouse Establishment, according to an Inventory taken by the Overseers of Poor, March 1st, 1848.

Furniture in the house, including clothing and cloth for garments,		$1,080 71
Stores and Provisions,		468 97
Farming Utensils,		64 55
Two Horses,		350 00
Two Cows, $80; thirteen Pigs, $60,		140 00
Forty cords Manure,		200 00
Carpenter's Stock and Tools,		140 37
Blacksmith's " "		15 00
Forty tons of Coal,		280 00
Ten cords of Wood,		80 00
Wagons, Carts, Sleds, Harnesses, &c.,		337 00
Hay and Grain,		13 00
Two Hay Cutters,		25 00
Shoe-maker's Tools, $10; Medicine, $20,		30 00
Coal Screen and Coal Hammers,		22 00
		$3,246 60
Amount Debts due Almshouse, March 1, 1848,	153 72	
Cash in hands of Warden,	96 18	249 90

Real and Personal Property.

The Public Commons.
Burial Grounds, Ward I.
Burial Grounds, " II.

Amount carried forward, $3,496 50

Amount brought forward,			$3,496 50
Winthrop Square.			
Brattle Square.			
Gerry's Landing and Passage Way.			
Almshouse Lot and Buildings,			$25,000 00
City Hall and Land,			6,000 00
Almshouse Lots, 8, 9, 10 and 12,			5,000 00
Three School Houses and Land, Ward I.			14,000 00
Eight " " " II.			31,000 00
Five " " " III.			25,000 00
Five Hay Scales,			500 00
Pound and Lot,			1,000 00
Eleven Horses,			1,350 00
Seven Carts,			400 00
Eleven Harnesses,			88 00
Three Sleds,			150 00
Pump, Horse Power, and Saws,			200 00
Utensils for use on roads,			125 00
Two thousand tons Broken Stone,	1,200		
Deduct amount due for same,	400	800 00	
Three thousand tons Broken Stone,			
broken by the paupers,	2,100		
Two thousand tons, not broken,	800		
	2,900		
Deduct amount due for same,	1,200	1,700 00	2,500 00
Real and Personal Property connected with the Fire Department, according to an estimate made by the Chief Engineer, March 1, 1848.			
Engine No. 1, and apparatus,			800 00
House and Land,			800 00
Engine No. 2, and apparatus,			750 00
Hook & Ladder,			250 00
Engine House No. 2, and H. & L. House,			1600 00
Engine No. 3, and apparatus,			800 00
House not much value. Land,			325 00
Engine No. 4, and apparatus,			800 00
Amount carried forward,			$121,934 50

Amount brought forward,	$121,934 50
House not much value. Land,	300 00
Engine No. 5, and apparatus,	250 00
Engine No. 6, and apparatus,	1,000 00
House and Land,	750 00
Engine House, Fourth st., W'd 3, and Land,	800 00
	$125,034 50

All which is respectfully submitted.

LEWIS HALL,
AARON RICE,
CHAS. VALENTINE,
} *Sub-Committee.*

Cambridge, March 16, 1848.

Accepted by the Committee on Finance, March 16, 1848.

Attest: C. EVERETT, *Clerk.*

Return of the state of the Poor made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as required by law, Nov. 1847.

Number of persons relieved, or supported as paupers, in Cambridge, during the year ending Nov. 1, 1847,	283
Number having a legal settlement in this Commonwealth,	34
" State Paupers,	249
" Foreigners,	220
" " from England and Ireland,	180
Number of acres of land attached to Almshouse,	15
Estimated value of Almshouse Establishment,	$25,000
Number relieved in Almshouse,	242
Average number in Almshouse,	75
Average weekly cost of supporting each pauper,	$1 75
Paupers unable to perform labor,	72
Estimated value of pauper labor in Almshouse—nothing.	
Number aided out of Almshouse,*	41
Paupers insane,	6
" idiots,	5
Number made paupers by reason of insanity or idiocy,	11
Proportion made dependent by intemperance in themselves or others—nine-tenths.	
Number come into the Commonwealth within one year,	26
Total net amount of expense of supporting or relieving paupers for one year, including interest on the Almshouse Establishment,	$8,325 00

* The amount of assistance, principally in fuel, rendered to the Poor out of the Almshouse, by order of the Overseers, from March 1, 1847, to March 1, 1848, has been,

In Ward I.	$20 87
" " II.	62 00
" " III.	113 50
	$196 37

To the Board of Overseers of the City of Cambridge:

GENTLEMEN:—Appended to this Report is a Table, containing a list of the patients admitted to the Hospital in the Almshouse, from April 1st, 1847, (the date of my last Report,) to March 1st, 1848, together with a few facts in relation to each.

The following is a summary of the Table:

Admitted to the Hospital,		51
Discharged, cured,	33	
" relieved,	4	
" not relieved,	2	
Transferred to Ship Fever Hospital,	3	
Died,	4	
Remaining under treatment,	5	51

This Table includes only those who were so sick as to require to be placed in the Hospital, and to remain there a considerable period of time; no account has been kept of the numerous and almost daily calls for advice in slight and trivial disorders.

It will be seen that, during the past season, there have been a few cases of Ship Fever in the House; but, owing to the prompt and judicious measures adopted by the Board of Health in conjunction with the Overseers, the disease did not spread to any considerable degree among the inmates, and most of the persons sick with it, and under the charge of the City, were provided for elsewhere. Of the three transferred to the Ship Fever Hospital, one was the Hospital Nurse, who contracted the disease while in the discharge of the duties of his office; the other two were admitted to the Almshouse before the nature of the disease with which they were affected had been ascertained. The remaining cases for the most part were convalescent at the time of their admission.

In my last Report, I requested your attention to the subject of ventilation, and made some suggestions with regard to the best modes of ventilating the apartments occupied by the sick. The Board immediately took the subject into consideration, and fitted up a large, commodious and well-ventilated Hospital, admirably adapted in every respect to promote the comfort of the sick, and to aid in their restoration to health. It is an honor to the City, and to the Board who were instrumental in its construction.

Very respectfully,

W. W. WELLINGTON,
Physician to Almshouse.

Cambridge, March 1st, 1848.

Record of Cases treated in the Almshouse Hospital during the Year ending March 1, 1848.

No.	Name.	Age.	Admitted.	Occupation.	Birth-place.	Disorder.	Result.
1.	William Cook,	46,	April 1,	laborer,	Vermont,	Paralysis from Intemperance,	relieved.
2.	Mary Ann Freeman,	26,	April 1,	servant,	Connecticut,	Ulcer on arm,	not relieved.
3.	James L. Robertson,	28,	April 26,	blacksmith,	N. Jersey,	Delirium Tremens,	recovered.
4.	Eunice Sweeney,	34,	April 29,	servant,	Ireland,		"
5.	Alvah Barnard,	72,	May 1,	laborer,	Massachusetts,	Dropsy,	died, May 24.
6.	Augustus Green,	7,	May 11,		"	Pneumonia,	recovered.
7.	James Glinney,	20,	May 18,	laborer,	Ireland,	Ship Fever,	"
8.	Catharine Kelley,	30,	May 19,		"	Ulcer,	"
9.	Owen Collins,	16,	June 1,	laborer,	"	Ship Fever,	"
10.	John Hawkins,	63,	June 2,	"	Connecticut,	Delirium Tremens,	"
11.	James Maloney,	33,	June 7,	"	Ireland,	Ship Fever,	"
12.	George Shed,	17,	June 8,		Maine,	Epilepsy,	died June 8.
13.	Michael Carroll,	45,	June 8,	laborer,	Ireland,	Chronic Pleurisy,	recovered.
14.	William Bogle,	58,	June 16,	"	Massachusetts,	Jaundice,	"
15.	David Pollock,	64,	June 19,	hospital nurse,	Ireland,	Ship Fever,	trans. June 30, to S. F. Hospital.
16.	Elizabeth Welch,	23,	July 6,	servant,	"	Typhoid Fever,	recovered.
17.	Rebecca Cox,	77,	July 4,		Massachusetts,	Jaundice,	"
18.	Susanna Callaher,	3,	July 11,		"	Hooping Cough,	"
19.	Dennis O'Connor,	30,	July 15,		Ireland,	Typhoid Fever,	"
20.	Ellen Travers,	43,	July 17,		"	Dropsy,	left Sept. 9, not relieved.
21.	Ellen Lynch,		Aug. 2,		"	Ship Fever,	recovered.
22.	Cornelius Sullivan,	21,	Aug. 5,	carpenter,	"	Ship Fever,	died Aug. 12.
23.	Connal Dannin,	37,	Aug. 16,	laborer,	"	Inflammation of Eyes,	relieved.
24.	John Elliot,	47,	Aug. 18,	"	"	Inflammation Shoulder Joint,	left the House, relieved.

25. Wm. O'Neil,	51,	Sept. 1,	blacksmith,	Ireland,	Ship Fever,	trans. Sept. 9, to S. F. Hospital.
26. Catharine Hurley,	60,	Sept. 4,		"	Enteritis,	recovered.
27. Bridget Gaffey,	22,	Sept. 8,		"	Ship Fever,	trans. Sept. 9, to S. F. Hospital.
28. Rebecca Cox,	77,	Sept. 14,		Massachusetts,	Dysentery,	recovered.
29. Maria King,	26,	Oct. 5,		Ireland,	Inflammation of Breast,	"
30. Michael Dunn,	22,	Oct. 14,	laborer,	"	Ship Fever,	"
31. Michael Kelly,	24,	Oct. 14,	"	"	Ship Fever,	"
32. Jas. McKinley,	5,	Oct. 15,		Massachusetts,	Scarlet Fever,	"
33. Sarah Ann Burns,	1,	Nov. 9,		Pennsylvania,	Scarlet Fever,	"
34. Arthur McCormick,	35,	Nov. 6,	servant,	Ireland,	Relapse after Ship Fever,	"
35. James Burke,	42,	Nov. 9,	laborer,	"	" " "	"
36. Bryan Lynch,	40,	Nov. 15,	"	"	Ship Fever,	"
37. Bryan Sweeney,	25,	Nov. 15,	calico printer,	"	Ship Fever,	"
38. Patrick Filborn,	26,	Dec. 8,	laborer,	"	Bronchitis,	"
39. John Hoch,	81,			Holland,	Old Age,	died, Dec. 14.
40. Maria Guernsey,	43,	Dec. 18,	servant,	Maine,	Bronchitis,	relieved.
41. Tho. Duncan,	68,	Jan. 1, '48,	laborer,	Ireland,	Chronic Bronchitis,	
42. Daniel North,	80,	Jan. 3,	"	New York,		recovered.
43. John Welch,	36,	Jan. 22,	weaver,	Ireland,	Ship Fever,	"
44. Bridget McGennis,	46,	Jan. 24,		"	Ship Fever, Sequelæ of	
45. Augustus Green,	8,	Jan. 23,		Massachusetts,	Herpes Zoster,	recovered.
46. John Hennisy,	23,	Feb. 2,	laborer,	Ireland,	Ship Fever,	"
47. Patrick Fitzgerald,	30,	Feb. 7,	"	"	Phthisis,	
48. Catharine Watson,	1-6,	Feb. 10,		Massachusetts,	Bronchitis,	recovered.
49. John Quinn,	32,	Feb. 17,	laborer,	Ireland,	Bronchitis,	"
50. Nicholas Dowd,	71,	Feb. 26,	"	"	Bronchitis,	
51. Bridget McCade,	24,	Feb. 28,	servant,	Ireland,	Dysentery,	

Tabular View of the Schools in Cambridge, at the end of the Winter Term, February, 1848.

Ward I.	Name and Grade of School.	Location.	Names of Teachers. Principal.	Assistant.	Salary of Prin.	Salary of Ass't.	Am'nt of Salary.	Number of Scholars at the end of the Term. Male.	Female.	Total.	Present at examination.	Whole No. for the Summer Term, 5½ mos.	Whole No. for the Winter Term, 6 mos.	Average attendance for the Sum. Term.	Average attendance for the Win. Term.
1.	Auburn Grammar.	School Court.	D. Mansfield.	Emily Cutler, C. L. Flint, Class Teacher.	800	250 100	1150	42	45	87	84	99	100	65	79
2.	North Grammar.	North District.	L. B. Munroe.		700		700	24	26	50	44	50	55	34	36
3.	Washington Middle.	Washington st.	C. E. Blood.	R. R. Munroe.	250	200	450	40	40	80	70	106	96	67	65
4.	Washington Primary.	" "	A. M. Ireson.		225		225	29	23	52	44	68	63	48	45
5.	North Primary.	North District.	D. A. Thurston.		225		225	34	28	62	42	89	68	45	39
6.	Auburn Alphabet.	School Court.	Mary S. Gould.		200		200	33	28	61	51	90	67	56	49
Ward II.				Total in Ward I.	$2400	$550	$2950	202	190	392	335	502	449	315	313
7.	High School.	Broadway.	Elbridge Smith.	N. W. Manning.	1500	250	1750	30	62	92	74	80	98	48	73
8.	Harvard Grammar.	Harvard st.	A. B. Magoun.	E. James, 1st ass't. N. C. Gibson, 2d " A. B. Ware, 3d "	800	250 225 150	1425	95	85	180	163	213	223	142	165
9.	Mason Grammar.	State st.	A. C. Smith.	P. A. Smith.	850	250	1100	57	52	109	96	146	136	90	93
10.	Harvard Middle.	Harvard st.	L. A. Skilton. S. Studley.		250 250		500	50	52	102	92	66	114	45	81
11.	Mason Middle.	State st.	M. E. Brooks.	E. A. Denton.	250	200	450	55	36	91	74	104	107	68	73
12.	Franklin Middle.	Franklin st.	Helen Clapp.		250		250	31	33	64	54	98	83	60	56
13.	Broadway Primary.	Broadway.	A. E. Conant.	A. E. Conant.	225	150	375	48	37	85	81	117	97	88	67
14.	Franklin Primary.	Franklin st.	E. H. Chadbourn.		225		225	43	42	85	68	87	99	60	65
15.	Harvard Primary.	Harvard st.	L. M. Demmon.		225		225	31	34	65	56	103	96	64	61
16.	Franklin Alphabet.	Franklin st.	M. A. Tarbell.		225		225	45	47	92	68	96	112	69	65
17.	Boardman Alphabet.	School st.	Sarah E. Pierce.		225		225	51	63	114	80	119	140	61	67
18.	Bridge Mixed.	Lower Port.	Jane Dallinger.		225		225	28	28	56	53	65	68	41	43
Ward III.				Total in Ward II.	$5500	$1475	$6975	564	571	1135	959	1294	1373	836	909
19.	Otis Grammar.	Otis st.	J. A. Jacobs.	M. A. Smith.	800	250	1050	38	49	87	77	176	141	95	68
20.	Putnam Gramar.	North Third st.	J. M. Lassell.		800		800	31	32	63	61	82	81	61	65
21.	Thorndike Middle.	Thorndike st.	S. E. Strickland.		250		250	33	44	77	68	94	89	56	55
22.	Putnam Middle.	North Third st.	M. E. Hurd.		250		250	33	30	63	63	85	84	48	46
23.	Otis Middle.	Otis st.	H. M. Ireson.		250		250	36	43	79	59	108	93	67	60
24.	Otis Primary.	" "	M. C. Wood.		225		225	47	38	85	60	110	120	74	83
25.	Eastern Primary.	Acad'y Building.	S. M. Burnham.		225		225	37	38	75	70	108	110	60	64
26.	Thorndike Alphabet.	Thorndike st.	M. F. Dane.		225		225	57	52	109	90	139	127	67	61
27.	North Alphabet.	North Third st.	A. E. Hayden.		225		225	41	22	63	42	137	113	61	52
				Total in Ward III.	$3250	$250	$3500	353	348	701	590	1039	958	589	554
				" " I.	2400	550	2950	202	190	392	335	502	449	315	313
				" " II.	5500	1475	6975	564	571	1135	959	1294	1373	836	909
				Singing taught in all the Schools.			600								
				Aggregates.	$11,150	2275	14,025	1119	1109	2228	1884	2835	2780	1740	1776

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE,

FOR THE MUNICIPAL YEAR ENDING APRIL 3, 1848.

In compliance with the law of the Commonwealth, the School Committee of the City of Cambridge, at the close of the year for which they were elected, respectfully submit, for the use of the inhabitants, the following

REPORT.

They have endeavored to discharge their duties, as prescribed by various Acts of the Legislature, to the best of their ability, and with sole reference to the improvement of the Schools. The superintendence of the instruction of more than two thousand children of the City they have regarded as a trust of the highest responsibility. That they have been able always to execute this trust in the wisest and best manner, they are too conscious of their own fallibility to venture to affirm. But they enjoy the conviction that their efforts have not been unblest, and that the condition of the Schools in general, at the present moment, is fully equal to their condition at any former period; while some of them are about being placed in a position much more advantageous for the purposes of instruction than any have hitherto enjoyed.

The Committee have held a meeting regularly every month, and twenty special meetings in addition,—making thirty-two in all,—to consult together upon the condition of the Schools. They have visited and examined the schools, not only at the regular periods prescribed by law, but frequently at other times not anticipated. Circumstances attendant upon a change of teachers, or having reference to a case of discipline, have, in some instances, required

several visits, at short intervals, to particular schools. Reports of the visits and examinations, containing more or less of detail, as seemed to be required, pointing out defects, and suggesting means of remedy and improvement, have been submitted quarterly by the several members of the Committee. To the assiduity and fidelity of the Committee, in all these particulars, it is a grateful duty of the Chairman, at the close of his official connection with them, to give his public testimony.

A proposition for holding a Teachers' Institute in Cambridge, was, in the course of the summer, submitted by the Committee to the teachers, who held a meeting for its consideration. After a full discussion of the subject, by which it seemed to involve the alternative of depriving the teachers of their accustomed and much-needed vacation, or the dismissal of all the schools of the City for a fortnight of the term time, it was decided, with some reluctance, to forego the benefit and relinquish the proposal for the present.

The Annual Examination of the schools took place in the latter part of February, at the close of the winter term. It was conducted by the Committee acting in two divisions, and occupied eight days. Series of questions, in several of the branches of study, were prepared beforehand, and, printed upon sheets, distributed among the scholars of certain corresponding classes in the Grammar schools, which were returned with the answers to the Committee. To each of the Grammar Schools a whole day was devoted ; the examination being conducted, in the morning, by one division of the Committee, and, in the afternoon, by the the other. From these sheets, tables have been constructed showing the per-centage of correct answers, and placed on the files of the Secretary of the Board, there to remain subject to inspection.

If the inquiry be made, why these tables are not published in connection with this Report, we answer, that the mode of examination was, in our schools, a first experiment, and so many and various are the considerations to be taken into view, regarding the condition of the classes examined, that few if any beside the Committee could make a comparison that would not be unequal and unjust. Before submitting such answers to the public, we would suggest that a certain proportion—let it be one-fifth or one-sixth part—of each Grammar School, consisting of the best scholars, be required, under equally favorable circumstances, and without any communi-

cation with each other, to write answers to the same series of questions. Without such a procedure, or one involving a uniform classification, the comparative standing of the Schools cannot be determined with any approximation to that mathematical precision which would seem to be indicated by a statement of the accurate percentage of correct answers.

Condition of the Schools.

Prefixed to this Report is a Tabular View of the Schools, giving the name, grade, and location of each; the names and salaries of the teachers; the number of scholars of each sex belonging to the several Schools at the end of the winter term; the number present at the Annual Examination, and the whole number and average attendance for both the summer and winter terms. The whole number in all the Schools, at the close of the term, was, of boys, 1119, and of girls, 1109, making a total of 2228. Of this number, 1884 were present at the examination, the average attendance for the term having been 1776, or about 80 per cent. Two columns are inserted in this Table, to show the whole number that had attended in each school for the summer and the winter terms respectively, embracing a period, the former of five and one-half, and the latter of six months, of four weeks each. It is not to be understood that so large a number of scholars, as is represented in these columns, ever belonged to the schools at any given time. These numbers denote the names that had been entered upon the several school registers for the period of half a year. Some further remarks upon this subject will be made in a subsequent part of this Report.

Upon comparison with the Table presented the last year, it will be seen that the number of schools has been reduced from twenty-nine to twenty-seven; which reduction has been caused by the discontinuance of the small Mixed School on Dana Hill, and the Middle School which was kept in the vestry of the Methodist Church, on Harvard street, both in Ward II; the accommodations for which were so extremely unfavorable as to oblige the Committee to make for a time some other disposition of the children, though to the great disadvantage of the schools to which they were sent. Several changes have been made of teachers; and some schools, which were last year reported as in an unsatisfactory condition, have been raised in character; and the one, which was then marked as very disorderly, is now inferior to no one of its grade in the City. But

it is required that we should speak of them somewhat in detail; and the statements which follow are made upon the authority of those members of the Committee, in each case, who have been more immediately conversant with the progress and condition of the respective Schools.

Alphabet Schools.

There is but one of this grade, the *Auburn Alphabet*, in Ward I. For a part of the year its condition was not satisfactory. In consequence of ill health and domestic affliction, the teacher's place was supplied for a time by another. New life was imparted to the school. On the return of the former teacher with renewed health, the school continued to improve, and so great has been its advance since, that it may now be pronounced one of the best of its class.

The *Boardman Alphabet*, in Ward II., reported the last year as unsatisfactory in its condition, has, under another teacher, greatly improved, though it has not yet attained an equality with the *Franklin Alphabet*, which has continued through the year to sustain the excellent character which was assigned to it in the last Report.

The *North Alphabet*, in Ward III., which is a large school of more than one hundred children, principally of foreign parents, has been faithfully instructed, and has continued through the year in a good condition. Though not equal, from the materials of which it is composed, to the other school in this Ward of corresponding grade, it is still in a condition highly creditable to the teacher. The *Thorndike Alphabet*, also a very large school, has continued through the year in excellent order, and the proficiency of the scholars has been in the highest degree gratifying to the Committee.

Primary Schools.

The *North Primary*, in Ward I., is a school, which, from the necessity of the case, is of a mixed character, comprising many children who are qualified only for an Alphabet, as well as some who are fitted for a Middle School. It was reported, a year ago, as being backward; and, from the greater difficulty of instructing a school in which such differences in degree of advancement exist, it could not reasonably have been expected to be otherwise. It has, however, been generally found in good condition, the past year, when visited by the Committee.

The *Washington Primary* did not appear to advantage at the late examination. The children appeared listless, and backward in

their studies. The teacher is regarded as faithful to her duties, and her school has presented a better appearance at the casual and unexpected visits of the Committee.

The *Harvard Primary*, in Ward II., during the summer and autumn, was crowded, and the Middle Schools being also crowded, it was found necessary to retain in it an advanced class, which was qualified for promotion. From these, or other causes, the school deteriorated. At the close of the Fall term, the teacher requested leave of absence for the winter, which was granted, and a temporary teacher was appointed in her place. The school has since been improving, and, as the former teacher has now returned and entered upon her duties with renewed strength and energy, the Committee presume that it will not again be suffered to decline.

The *Franklin Primary*, during the greater part of the year, was in a very unsatisfactory condition; but a change of teacher has effected a great change in the school; and, though backward, it is now rapidly improving.

The *Broadway Primary* continues to sustain its high character, the scholars always showing that they are perfectly drilled, and further advanced than those in the corresponding schools. No difference of opinion in regard to this exists among the members of the Committee.

The *Eastern Primary*, in Ward III., though kept in a hired room ill suited to the purposes of a school, and consisting two-thirds of Irish children, is one of the best in the City. It was very favorably reported the last year, and has since been steadily improving. No school of its grade appeared better at the late examination.

In the *Otis Primary* three different teachers have been employed within the year. Its condition at the last examination was extremely backward; the children appearing inattentive to their studies, and deficient in almost all respects. This state of things is doubtless to be ascribed to the manner in which one of the teachers left the school, about the middle of the last term, and the difficulty of supplying her place, at once, to the satisfaction of the Committee. The present teacher has entered on her work with high recommendations, and already gives promise of an ability to restore the school to the good condition in which it was reported a year ago.

Middle Schools.

The *Washington Middle* is the only school of this grade in the First Ward. At the semi-annual examination in August, it was reported by the Sub-Committee as in a satisfactory condition. Since that time, for some reason, there has been a backward movement with regard to its order and its studies; so that, at the recent examination, it did not fully meet the expectations of the Committee. The present teacher, who was appointed at the beginning of the Winter term, is thought to be entirely competent to make this school what it should be, and is faithfully devoting herself to the accomplishment of this work, and with evident success; and the Committee indulge the hope that, at the next examination, this school will not be found inferior to any of its grade in the City.

It should be remarked that many of the children in the schools of this grade, particularly some of the older boys, are difficult of control by a female teacher, unless she possess a more than ordinary share of prudence, equanimity and decision.

In the Tabular View presented with the report of the last year, four Middle Schools appear in Ward II, besides the Dana Hill and Bridge Mixed. Two of these, the Dana Hill and Vestry Middle, have been discontinued for reasons already stated.

Of the *Franklin Middle*, which a year ago was in a most disorderly condition, the Committee can now speak with unmingled satisfaction. Under its present teacher, who has brought to her work qualifications of the highest character, order has been brought out of confusion, and the same children, who, a year since, seemed ignorant of everything which children of their age should know, are able to pass an examination in all their studies which will not suffer by comparison with that of any other school.

Nothing occurs as particularly worthy of remark in regard to the *Mason Middle*, unless it be the writing, which has been much commended for its neatness. The school has continued through the year in a condition which may be said to be satisfactory. It appeared well at the late examination, as it is reported to have done at the quarterly visitations by the Sub-Committee.

The *Harvard Middle* embraces, properly speaking, two schools; nearly all the children who attended at the Methodist Vestry having, at the discontinuance of that school, entered here. Though very large, containing at the the close of the last term more than

one hundred scholars, it was, for a considerable time, under the charge of a single teacher, till it was found necessary to associate with her the former teacher of the Vestry Middle. This school, therefore, presents the peculiarity of two teachers, associated on an equality, one having the care and instruction of the boys, and the other of the girls. Properly speaking, there are two schools in the same room. Under such circumstances, added to the crowded condition of the room,—no recitation room being connected with it, and the average attendance exceeding the whole number of seats,—it could not be otherwise than that the progress of the children should be somewhat retarded. Both schools were marked as excellent the last year, and it is greatly to the credit of the teachers that the children appeared as well as they did at the close of the last term. Relief will soon be afforded from the present disadvantages.

The *Bridge School*, at the Lower Port, which is of a mixed character, had been, for a long period, and through successive changes in its management, in an extremely low condition. No sooner, however, did the present teacher assume its charge than a striking change was manifest. For the last term it has been improving in all respects, and a confident belief is entertained, that her efforts will be crowned with success.

Of the Middle Schools in Ward III., it may be said, that though no one of them is particularly distinguished, they are all on the whole in good condition. The *Otis Middle* has had four different teachers within the year, with but little improvement, until the present teacher was placed in charge. It appeared backward at the annual examination, though the discipline was good, and the Committee regard it now as rapidly improving.

The *Thorndike Middle*, which was in fine condition under a former teacher, suffered from a change, and appeared somewhat backward at the examination. The teacher, however, appears well qualified, and it is believed that she may nearly if not quite equal her predecessor. The semi-annual examination in August was highly creditable. This school suffers from irregularity of attendance. It contains a large number of children of foreign parents.

The *Putnam Middle*, which was reported as unsatisfactory the last year, has from that time been gradually improving, under the same teacher, who deserves commendation for her efforts. There

are impediments to the progress of this school also, in the great irregularity of attendance, and the material of which it is principally composed; there being in it but sixteen American children out of sixty-three, the whole number belonging to it.

Grammar Schools.

The two Grammar Schools in the First Ward deserve to be spoken of in terms of the highest commendation. The teachers are of proved capacity and fidelity, and their schools at all times appear in the very best condition both as regards discipline and proficiency. That in the *North District*, which was spoken of the last year as being somewhat of a mixed character, has since been classed by the Committee with the Grammar Schools, and the salary of the teacher raised. He is devoted to his work, combines mildness with firmness in his character, and possesses a happy faculty of awakening the interest of his pupils in their studies.

The *Auburn Grammar* continues to sustain its high character. It is not surpassed by any school in the City, in regard to the degree of order and industry which prevail, and the thoroughness of instruction given. The reading in this school has been particularly noted by the Committee for its excellence. The exercise of English Composition has received attention, of which specimens from this school alone were presented for inspection. High School instruction has been continued here by authority of the City Council, by the employment of a special teacher for the languages, upon the resignation of the former High School instructor. At the completion of the new building for the Central High School this arrangement will cease.

The two Grammar Schools in Ward II, under some great disadvantages, have sustained themselves remarkably well. The number of scholars in the two is sufficient for at least three schools; both are crowded,—the Harvard Grammar to excess. Owing to peculiar circumstances, a small portion of the scholars in the *Mason School* were admitted before being fully qualified. About one-third of the school had not commenced the study of Grammar at the close of the last term, and therefore were not examined in that department. The capacity and fidelity of the teacher are unquestioned, and, under favorable circumstances, his school would sustain a character not inferior to any. At the late examination, the first class in English Grammar was found to stand higher upon the scale

by a small fraction than the corresponding class in any other of the Grammar Schools. The *Harvard-Grammar* is by far the largest school in the City. It will be seen by the Table to have contained 180 scholars at the close of the term, with an average attendance of 165; the number of seats being 144! It is under the care of a principal and three female assistants. Were there no other evidence upon the subject, that which is furnished by this school would be enough to demonstrate the inexpediency of bringing so large a number of pupils together in the same school. Beyond a certain limit, having some reference of course to arrangements for the separate recitation of the classes, the character of a school will be reduced in proportion to the increase of its numbers. There must be a limit to the number of scholars which any individual, however great his talent as a teacher, can instruct in a given time. Every one added to the school beyond that number must be instructed by an assistant, or must take so much from the time devoted by the principal to his other scholars. The school under consideration has been subjected to the further disadvantage of having but two recitation rooms, while there have been three assistants; an unavoidable consequence of which has been the occasional recitation of two classes in the same room at the same time. The disadvantage, if not confusion, to the school must be apparent. The teachers in this school are of approved qualifications and faithfulness; and it is greatly to their credit that they have been able to sustain their school so well as they have done.

The *Putnam Grammar School*, in the Third Ward, has continued through the year to maintain its high character. The classes are never found deficient, however thorough the examination. The teacher is devoted to his work, and possesses the faculty, in a high degree, of adapting his instruction to the capacities of his respective pupils. The testimony of the Committee, in regard to the several examinations of the school, is uniform in this respect. The Principal of the *Otis Grammar School*, on the 4th of January last, sent to the Committee the resignation of his situation, to take effect at the close of the term. The resolutions, unanimously passed by the Board on that occasion, expressing their conviction of the marked faithfulness and ability with which he had discharged his duties, the entire satisfaction he had given both to the Committee and the parents of the pupils, and the regret occasioned by his res-

ignation, are a testimonial in his favor so ample as to supercede the necessity of anything farther in this Report.

In the early part of October, when the High School, under a new arrangement, went into operation, about fifteen of the most advanced pupils were transferred to it from this school. The number consequently has been considerably reduced below that which it contained a year ago. The school-room has seats for 144 scholars. The whole number belonging to the school at the end of the last term was 87, with an average attendance of 68. More than fifty can be accommodated beyond the present number. Of the seventy-seven who were present at the examination, nearly twenty were unprepared in Grammar, not having at that time been supplied with books. It appeared to some of the Committee, that many scholars in this school had been admitted without having attained the requisite qualifications; which is said to have been owing to the crowded condition of the lower schools. The gentleman recently employed to take charge of this school brings recommendations highly satisfactory, and, at the commencement of his work, gives promise of success.

High School.

At an early period of the last year, an order was passed by the City Council for the establishment of one High School centrally situated for the benefit of the whole City. Considerable time elapsed, however, before it was decided to erect a building specially for this purpose. Land had been purchased between Main and Green streets, for another school house, designed to be a large one; a plan of the proposed building was procured by a Committee of the City Council, and submitted for examination; a conference on the subject was held between them and the School Committee; the design was then relinquished, and the land re-sold without loss to the City; and finally two other lots were purchased,—one for a small house in the vicinity of Dana Hill, and the other expressly for the High School. Meanwhile, the School Committee, at a special meeting held on the 15th of June, adopted the following resolve, viz: "That, in the opinion of this Board, it is expedient,—1st, That the present system of High School instruction cease at the expiration of the present term. 2d, That the Board organize a Central High School for the whole City, to be opened at the Broadway school house, at the commencement of the fall term, in

September next, provided they shall have authority from the City Council so to do. 3d, That, considering the distance of this building from some parts of Ward I, the existing arrangement for High School studies in that Ward be continued for the present."

The authority requested of the City Council having been obtained, the School Committee took immediate measures to carry the foregoing resolve into effect. To secure to the City a school, which should not disappoint public expectation, they believed it to be their duty to spare no effort to obtain the services of a teacher of the highest qualifications. To secure such a teacher as a permanent acquisition it was necessary to offer a salary considerably higher than any public school teacher had before received in Cambridge; though no higher, it is believed, than the same order of qualifications may command elsewhere. The Committee, indeed, are accustomed to place a value upon the services of a good teacher which is not to be calculated in dollars and cents. They have no misgivings in stating their conviction that they have succeeded in obtaining for the City, in this case, vastly more than an equivalent for the money that is paid; and they derive satisfaction from the belief that they are sustained by the sentiment of the community. They take pleasure in referring any, who have doubts upon the subject, to the school itself.

For the first half of the year, the school in the Broadway school house, called the High School, was confined to the 2d Ward. Its condition, for a considerable period, had given but little satisfaction; a want of life and interest in the exercises was every where apparent; it had become greatly reduced in numbers; and no expectation could be entertained by the Committee, that, under the existing management, its character could be essentially raised. As the present teacher entered upon his work, a great change came over the aspect of the school. The number of scholars was increased, not merely by the coming in of those from the 3d Ward, in pursuance of the new arrangement, but by the return of a large number of pupils of advanced standing, who had discontinued their connection with the school. From 46, the whole number belonging to it in July, the accessions had carried the number to 92, at the close of the last term.

The appearance of the school at the examination more than realized the highest expectations of the Committee. Recitations more

prompt and accurate they have never witnessed. Where all the exercises were of so high an order, it is not easy to select for special commendation ;—but history, algebra, and natural philosophy, may be particularized, as branches, in which great thoroughness and fluency were displayed. The examination, it is true, was principally conducted by the teacher, as the Committee desired an opportunity to witness his methods, but occasional questions, proposed by the Committee, were answered with equal readiness and accuracy. A recitation in Greek, from a passage selected by the Committee, at random, from Xenophon's Anabasis, may be mentioned also as one that would have done credit to any scholar. A large and select library of the teacher, abounding with valuable works for reference, is kept at the school room, for the free use of such pupils as desire to extend their information beyond any particular branch of study to those which are collateral. Some philosophical apparatus, procured by the teacher, without expense to the City, has been used in the school to illustrate the subjects of natural science. The apparatus will require to be greatly enlarged to enable the teacher to give that instruction which he contemplates; and the City surely will not withhold the necessary means. It will not consent that its children shall be receiving instruction from day to day by the gratuitous use of means and aids that have been procured by another. The advantages for instruction of a high order, which this school already affords, and which are soon to be greatly increased, may deservedly render it a favorite, as they undoubtedly will render it an unspeakable blessing to the City.

New School Houses.

An appropriation of $25,000 was made by the City Council, in the early part of the year, for the purchase of land, and the erection of such new school houses as the exigencies of our growing population seemed to require.

High School House.

A lot of land was purchased for the High School House at the corner of Amory and Summer streets, in Ward II, nearly equidistant, as was judged, from the two other Wards; and a contract, bearing date Sept. 3, 1847, was made for a building of brick, according to a plan approved by the City Council, which was to be completed in four months from that date. It having been subse-

quently thought inexpedient to finish the house in mid-winter, the time for its completion was extended. The work is now so far advanced as to authorize the expectation that the building will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next term.

The building is two stories high, and contains three school rooms, —two on the lower floor designed for schools of a middle and primary grade, and one on the second floor for the High School of dimensions sufficient for about one hundred scholars, with two convenient recitation rooms adjoining, and another designed for the teachers' accommodation, and sufficient to contain his library and scientific apparatus. The building has been constructed of the best materials, in the best style of workmanship, and, as it is believed, according to the most approved plan. The cost of the building, when completed and furnished, with the grounds raised and enclosed, will not be much if any short of $12,000.

An apprehension has been expressed that the room designed for the High School will not be of sufficient capacity. According to the plan, the room was to contain ninety-six seats ; one hundred and eight may be placed in it with some slight modification. It is the belief of a majority of the Committee that there will be applicants enough from the 2d Ward alone to fill these seats ; and they perceive no terms of admission, that would be reasonable or satisfactory, whereby the number from the whole City can be limited to one hundred and eight. A recommendation accordingly has been made that one of the lower rooms be fitted up for the purposes of the High School, in which a portion of the scholars may be placed under the care of a male usher. One hundred and fifty scholars may thus be placed under the general charge of the principal, without any being placed exclusively under female instruction.

On the other hand, it is thought by a portion of the Committee, that one hundred scholars are as many as can be advantageously instructed in the same school ; and that some regulations, in regard to admission and period of attendance, may be adopted, neither unreasonable nor unsatisfactory, by which the number may be confined within this limit. Of two applicants for admission, of like qualifications, one of whom is under the age of sixteen, which is the maximum legal limit, while the other is above it, would there be anything unreasonable in deciding that the former should have the preference ? Are the qualifications for admission as high as it is

desirable to make them? and is there not great danger that the adoption of too low a standard, or the want of sufficient strictness in requiring candidates to come up to it, may be seriously detrimental to the interests of the Grammar schools? Is there not an urgency on the part of pupils, encouraged by their parents, which the good of the schools requires should be checked, to press upward from the lower to the higher schools, before they have attained a thorough preparation? and is there not danger of a relaxation in the strictness of examination preparatory to advancement, in many instances, which cannot fail to lower the character, and reduce the standand of instruction in the higher schools? As a general remark, it is believed to be true, that the highest class in a lower school receives more of the teacher's attention, and enjoys better opportunities for improvement, than the lowest class in the school immediately above. In large schools particularly, the attention of the principal will be given mainly to the upper classes, while the lower will be under the instruction, sometimes exclusively, of assistant teachers;—and it is believed to be not unusual for scholars to remain apparently stationary in the lowest class for a considerable period after their admission. It is stated, in the last report of the public schools of Boston, to be a lamentable fact with them, as a consequence of this arrangement, that "children are found, who have been a year or two years in the Grammar schools, no farther advanced than when they were *promoted* from the Primary schools. They have been seemingly stationary. They have made no progress. This is a frequent cause of complaint with parents."

For our High School is it or not practicable or expedient to arrange a course of study, for the English Department, having reference to a period of continuance in that department of either three, four, or five years, as might be judged best,—with the number of classes to correspond, and a provision for an annual dismission of one class, and entrance at the same time of another; a preference in all cases being given to those applicants who should signify an intention of continuing in the school, till they had completed the entire course? Is not some such system required to give completeness to the instruction, and maintain an elevated character for the school? Still all would prefer to extend its advantages to every one desiring admission, and possessing the requisite qualifications, without reference to age, and al-

low a continuance for an indefinite period and for indefinite progress, that all necessity might be superceded, if possible, for any of our children to go out of our City to complete their education. And yet, every one added to the school, beyond a certain number, if not placed exclusively under the instruction of assistants, must take a portion of the time of the principal from his other scholars, and, to that degree, must serve to reduce the character of the school. The maturest deliberation and soundest judgment should be exercised in the decision of these questions, on which the character and success of the school so essentially depend.

New School House in Ward III.

At the corner of Otis and South Fourth streets, on the spot where stood the Putnam school house,—the lot of land having been enlarged by an additional purchase,—a brick School House, fifty by seventy feet in dimensions, and three stories high, is now approaching its completion. It has three rooms upon the first floor, two only of which are designed for schools, and those of lower grade ;—the room in the rear being intended, as is understood, for a Ward Room. A spacious room in the second story, designed for a Grammar School, will admit seats without inconvenience for one hundred and eighty pupils. Double desks are to be placed in it, eighty-one in number, for one hundred and sixty-two scholars. The third story of the building is, for the present, to be left unfinished. Were all the rooms in this building appropriated for schools, they would accommodate together nearly six hundred children ; which exceeds the total of the average attendance upon all the public schools in the Ward.

The whole number of scholars, at the close of the last term, belonging to the two Grammar Schools, was one hundred and fifty, with an average attendance of one hundred and thirty-three. Both schools, therefore, could be accommodated in the large room in the second story of the new building. That they would be placed, however, under circumstances more favorable to their progress by being united under one principal and two or three assistants, than by a continuance each distinct from the other and under a separate master, would not seem to be probable. Their separate continuance, therefore, is desirable, notwithstanding the great amount of unoccupied space that will probably exist, not only in this large school room, but also in the Otis Grammar School room, for a long time to come.

It is but justice to the School Committee to say, that they did not recommend the erection of such a building as this; nor have they perceived the necessity of any school house of such dimensions to meet the wants of the Third Ward. Indeed, their opinion was distinctly expressed to the City Council as adverse to the expediency of building a school house for Cambridge three stories high; but other counsels prevailed, and a building has been erected, which, it is believed, will compare favorably, as to style, materials and workmanship, with any school house in the Commonwealth, and which is highly creditable to the architect, and no small ornament to that part of our City. The entire cost of the building, with the additional purchase of land, cannot probably be short of $14,000.

School House on Centre Street, Ward II.

Another School House has been erected to meet the urgent necessities of the population in the vicinity of Dana Hill. The want of farther accommodations in that section had been felt for several years; and the building, which, according to the contract, is to be completed by the first of May, will be sufficient not only to receive the children now unprovided for in this vicinity, but to relieve some of the other schools from the pressure that is upon them. The building is of wood, thirty-four by forty-five and one-half feet in dimensions, exclusive of the portico which projects twelve feet, and two stories high; being calculated for a Middle and a Primary school, and capable of accommodating seventy children in each room. The cost of the land was $1861 27, and of the building, according to the contract, $3740. The additional cost of furnishing the school rooms, and raising and enclosing the grounds, cannot at this time be determined; but will probably carry up the whole cost to about $6,500.

Expenditure for Schools.

The expenditure for the New School Houses to March 1, 1848, was as follows, viz:

For the High School House,	$6,494 63
" School House, Centre street, Ward II,	1,835 58
" " " Otis street, Ward III,	11,155 35
" Removal and repair of Putnam School House,	438 17
Total,	$19,923 73

The ordinary Expenditure on account of the Schools, for the year ending March 1, has been, for

	Ward I.	Ward II.	Ward III.	Total.
Instruction,	$2,957 28	$5,586 35	$3,459 49	$12,003 12
Repairs, &c.,	796 02	1,084 23	466 49	2,346 74
Fuel,	221 12	341 25	252 09	814 46
	$3,974 42	$7,011 83	$4,178 07	$15,164 32
High School Instruction,				715 90
Singing, C. Plagge,				637 50
" J. Bird,				120 00
Settees for High School,				35 00
Printing,				2 25
Total of ordinary Expenditure,				$16,674 97
Add for New School Houses,				19,923 73
Total Expenditure for Schools,				$36,598 70

CENSUS OF CHILDREN, MAY 1, 1847.

	W. I.	W. II.	W. III	Tot.
Number of Children, between 4 and 16	652	1,456	1,062	3,170
" " " 4 and 5	50	135	90	275
" in public schools,	352	1,054	737	2,143
" in private schools,	147	121	80	348
" in schools out of the City,	10	8	13	31
" not attending school,	143	189	211	543
" attending part of the year,	?	84	21	105

By comparing this Table with that which was contained in the last Report, it will be seen that the number of children between 4 and 16 had increased, and the number attending the Public Schools had diminished, within the year, to precisely the same amount, viz., 155; while the number attending Private Schools had increased just 80; the effect, no doubt, of the new rule in regard to the age of admission.

It will be observed that 543 are put down in the above Table as not attending school. From this number should be deducted 275, who are between 4 and 5, at which latter age only children are now admitted to our schools. The remainder, 268, will be the true

number not attending. Of these, however, it is not to be inferred that all are without school instruction for the year. They were not attending when the Census was taken. Some had probably been withdrawn by their parents, who required their assistance.—Some, doubtless, were sick; others had left temporarily for various reasons, intending again to return. By far the larger part of the above 268 are undoubtedly in school a portion of the year. The returns from the several Wards are not so complete as to enable us to determine the precise number; but from the Second and Third Wards alone 105 are returned as attending part of the year.

School Returns.

Certain returns are by law required to be made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the School Committees of the several cities and towns, as the condition of receiving their portion of the income of the School Fund of the State, which is apportioned according to the number of children in the towns respectively between 4 and 16 years of age. Appended to the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education there has been, from year to year, a graduated Table, showing the comparative amount of money appropriated by the different towns for the education of each child therein, between the ages above specified. In the Table published with the last Report, Cambridge stands the 12th in order among the 311 towns in the Commonwealth, having appropriated the preceding year $14,700 for the support of schools, including only wages and board of teachers, and fuel for the schools; said sum being $4 86 for each child in the City between 4 and 16 years of age.

A change, however, appears to be recommended by the Secretary in the basis of the apportionment, from the number of children between the ages of 4 and 16, to that of the average attendance of the children upon the public schools compared with the whole number between those ages; and a Table has been prepared and appended to the Report, in which the several cities and towns are numerically arranged according to their supposed merit as ascertained on this principle of average attendance. In this Table Cambridge stands No. 233. She stands low, and it is said "she deserves to stand low." This is true, if she is to be held responsible for containing a large foreign population, with whom our free schools are too lightly esteemed, and many of whose children are prone to be vagrant; and if it be ill-desert to regard the age of 5 years as

one sufficiently early for a child to attend school, either for its own advantage, or that of others. Cambridge, however, has company of which she ought not to be ashamed; Salem, the excellence of whose public schools and whose liberal support of them are known throughout the State, standing upon the Table No. 242, and Boston, which stands second only on the scale of comparative pecuniary appropriation, being numbered 287, and leaving still below it Newburyport and Dorchester, both standing high when judged by the established criterion.

There is force, undoubtedly, in the considerations presented by the Secretary in favor of his recommendation, particularly that of its tendency to correct the greatest of all evils in regard to our School System, viz: inconstant attendance of the children; and as it would bring a pecuniary, it cannot be denied that it would bring what is generally the most powerful inducement to bear directly upon the inhabitants of the towns, with whom the power, if anywhere existing, to correct the evil must lie.

There appear to the Committee, notwithstanding, to be some objections to this principle of apportionment, certainly if the Table, which has been constructed as the first exemplification of the mode of applying it, is proposed as exhibiting the true one. Indeed, the Secretary himself says, "the mean average attendance upon school being compared with the whole number of children between 4 and 16 years of age, it is possible that the result may be *more than* 100 *per cent.*, because the attendance of children *under* 4, *or* (and?) *over* 16 *years of age*, MAY more than compensate for the absence of children between those ages, as was the case last year with Burlington."

BURLINGTON accordingly is placed in capitals at the head of all the towns in the Commonwealth, the mean average attendance on school there, for the summer and winter terms, having been greater than the whole number of children in the town between the ages of 4 and 16.

But this statement does not present the case of Burlington in its most remarkable point of view. It appears from the published returns to have been the fact, not only that the average attendance for the year was greater than the whole number of children between 4 and 16, but also that the average attendance for the winter term was greater than the whole number of children in town, of all ages, who attended school. These are the returns;—whole number be-

tween 4 and 16, 120; number attending school over and under those ages, 24; together making 144; yet the *average attendance* for the winter term is put down at 147! The whole number attending in the winter is stated to have been 196, exceeding by 36 per cent., the whole number between 4 and 16, and all who attended school added both over and under those ages! No remark is appended to the Table, or attempt anywhere made, that we discover, to reconcile the conflicting statements. We certainly must protest against any apportionment of the income of the School Fund upon the basis of such returns.

From several other towns the returns are equally extraordinary. The return from Wendell makes the whole number of children between 4 and 16, together with all who attended school both over and under those ages to be 247, while it states that the number who attended during the winter was 282. Billerica, Swanzey, Gardner, and several other towns show by the returns an attendance considerably beyond the whole amount of the school population, as determined from the same Tables. The returns, in many cases, are self-contradictory. Yet not a word of comment or explanation appears. What dependance can be placed on such returns as these!

If it be said that we are here making a comparison between the number attending school for one year, and the number between 4 and 16 for the year preceding, we reply, that it is the same comparison which is made in the published Tables of the returns, and on which it is recommended to make the apportionment of the income of the School Fund of the State.

It is by no means uncommon in country towns, as is probably well known, for young men of 19 and 20 years of age, or even of 25, to attend the public schools in winter, particularly for writing and studying arithmetic. This, however, should not affect the accuracy of the returns. If any reference whatever is to be had to the ages of 4 and 16, which are apparently recognized in the laws of the State as the ages between which children are entitled to instruction in the public schools, it is obvious that to make the apportionment, upon the proposed principle, a just one, all who are not within those ages should be ascertained and excluded from the computation.

A farther objection is, that the proposed mode of apportionment would appear to operate as a bounty upon those towns in which

schools are maintained for a part only of the year,—a few months, it may be, in the summer, and a few in the winter; for, as a general rule, the shorter the duration of the term, whether it be the summer or the winter term, the greater will be the average attendance. That which is called, in the returns, the "summer term" and the "winter term," respectively, embraces, with us, a period of about *six months*, containing *two quarters*, which we call *terms*, at the end of one of which many children leave the schools, and, at the beginning of the other, many enter. This is caused, to some extent, by the fluctuating nature of a portion of our population. The average attendance, therefore, for either the "summer" or the "winter term," compared with the whole number, must be in far less proportion than when the comparison is made for any single quarter, or term of three months, and doubtless less than the comparative average for any term in those towns where schools are maintained for only part of the year. If the State have patronage to bestow, those towns would seem to be best entitled to receive it, which, like Cambridge, support all their schools for the year.

But we have never placed much dependance upon the accuracy of these returns. Our own experience of the different methods among teachers, for determining their whole number and their average attendance, has been such as to lead us often to reject their results, and make the computation for ourselves. In Cambridge, as in all towns where the schools are annual, and two quarters embraced in one "term" of six months, every scholar who has attended a school for any portion of the six months is included in the number for that "term"; consequently, in all those cases, presumed to be of no infrequent occurrence, in which whole classes are advanced from one school to another in the middle of that period, or at the end of the spring or fall vacation, they will be counted as belonging to two schools in the same "term." Indeed, it is not unlikely that cases frequently occur, in which the same children are counted three times over, they having, by reason of change of residence, or rapid advancement from one school to another, been members of three schools within the period of six months.

Hence it is that the whole number for the term, in any school, very considerably exceeds the whole number belonging to it at any given time, as will be seen by reference to our Table. The average

attendance, in all cases, should be compared, not with the number for the term, which would do great injustice to the schools, but with the number belonging to the schools at any given time, which is determined from the school registers, by deducting the names of all who have withdrawn at the time from the whole number of names entered. The average attendance upon all our schools, for the winter term, compared with the whole number belonging to them, has been but a small fraction short of 80 per cent.

If anything further were needed to show how little dependance is to be placed upon Tables formed from these school returns, it would only be necessary to refer to those from our sister City, Charlestown, where the "*average attendance in all the schools*," both "*in summer and in winter*," is stated to have been *exactly equal to the whole "number of scholars of all ages in all the schools*," *viz.*, 2696; or, in other words, the astounding fact is published for the information of the Commonwealth, that, *of* 2696 *children of all ages, in the public schools in Charlestown, there was not a single case of absence for the whole year!*

Attendance upon School.

From what has now been said, it must be evident, that, by means of a comparison of the average attendance with the whole number of children returned as belonging to the schools, no correct inference can be deduced in regard to the real amount of absence. It will appear to be much greater than it actually is. We believe that the number of children, in Cambridge, of suitable age, who attend no school during the year, is by no means so large as has been generally supposed. Still, the amount of irregular attendance is fearfully great; and the number is far from being small, particularly among the children of the foreign population, who are withdrawn from school altogether before they have acquired that elementary knowledge, without which they can never become intelligent citizens, and those habits which alone can fit them for usefulness in life. This is an evil, particularly in our cities, which forcibly arrests the attention of the friends of popular education, at the present time, fraught, as it is, with consequences of imminent peril to the civil and social institutions of our country. It makes a loud call upon every citizen to do all in his power, in his individual sphere of influence, to induce a constant attendance upon school of every child till at least 16 years of age. How is it to be accounted for that

school privileges, of unspeakable value, and offered freely to all, are improved by large numbers but for short and irregular periods, and by some not at all? Is it from the operation of any principle in human nature, by which we are led to regard that as of little worth which costs us little, or which is a common possession? Or is it rather that parents do not exert the control, which is their prerogative and duty, to secure constant attendance? From one or both of these causes it is that no small number of children, who should be at school, are in the streets, or on the wharves, at some seasons roaming over the fields, or playing by the water, standing about stables, and attending upon bowling-alleys, and, in various other ways, squandering those opportunities, which are not only beyond all price, but, once lost, can never be recalled. All these children are growing up to take their places in the community, in which an influence, greater or less, is to be exerted by every one; and can there exist in the mind of any parent a reasonable doubt in regard to the direction of that influence, whether it will be for good or for evil?

To the same extent to which the education of children is neglected, and they become exposed to the thousand pernicious influences around them, being led to imitate the vices of men, to lose respect for authority, to grow irreverant and impatient of restraint, disowning moral, and affecting to despise religious, obligation, becoming idle, vagrant, regardless of truth, and profane and vulgar, will the consequences to the community be fearful and momentous. They grow up into its very bosom, with their vices and passions, and spread their contagion around them. The community has no option; she cannot exclude them; she must take them to her embrace. Has she not the right to say, then, to all neglected and abandoned children,—'I will be to you instead of a parent. The control, that your natural parent is unable or indisposed to exercise, I will assume. You cannot be permitted to follow your idle, roaming and vicious propensities. As I have conceded to me the right to punish, to any extent, for vices and crimes, when committed, shall I not take the measures calculated to prevent their commission? Free Schools I provide; their doors are always open to you; you cannot be allowed to pass them by; you must go in. I wish you to go in through love of useful learning, and for your own

best good and highest happiness; but, at any rate, you must go in. I owe it to my own security to keep you from the streets and public places, and the haunts of idleness and vice.'

We would not be understood as expressing the opinion that recourse should be had to legal authority to enforce attendance upon school, unless in those cases, presumed to be extremely few, in which all means of a moral and persuasive nature should have been tried and found ineffectual. In those cases, in which no other means avail, would it, or not, be expedient and right to resort to a compulsory process? Such process is to be avoided, if possible; but may not the right of the community, and the obligation that is upon it to protect itself, justify and require a resort to it? Shall Corporations be compelled by law to give School instruction to children in their employment, when the same children, if unemployed, may be left to roam the streets? If Corporations should be compelled, why not the individuals who compose them? why not the parents and guardians, if unmindful of their duty? Shall the power to punish for crime exist, but none whatever to take the means to prevent its commission? Is there not most urgent need of some decisive measures to arrest the fearful increase of juvenile offences? Shall not the young vagrant and the truant be sent now to school, rather than next year to the house of correction or to jail? Inquire of the inmates at these places of punishment, and we shall find, that, with few exceptions, the original cause which brought them there was neglected childhood.

The subject assumes a most momentous aspect, when contemplated in connection with the vast and increasing influx of a foreign and ignorant population, large numbers of whose children are left entirely to themselves. It is hoped, therefore, that the time is approaching, if not at hand, when the public sentiment will be brought to bear upon this subject to that degree that some legislation shall be demanded and obtained, whereby attendance upon School, on the part of children of certain ages, shall no longer be left at the option of their parents or themselves.

Singing in the Schools, and Improvement in Reading.

Several topics, on which it was our intention to remark, must be unavoidably passed over with but a slight allusion, in consequence of the great length to which our Report has extended.

One was the exercise of Singing. The conviction entertained

by the Committee of the importance of this exercise, in affording a pleasing relaxation from the weariness of other studies, in improving the use of the vocal organs and thereby preparing the children to become better readers, and in elevating and refining the social and moral feelings, and of the very great success which has attended the efforts of the teacher, Mr. Plagge, was distinctly expressed in the last Report; and that conviction has been constantly gathering strength by the continuance of the exercise for another year. To this exercise, in some degree, is doubtless to be ascribed the great improvement, that is perceptible throughout the schools, in the Art of Reading. So marked and general is this improvement, that, in the opinion of that member of the Committee, to whom this department was assigned at the late examination, the schools may be said, in this respect, to be at least ten per cent. in advance of their condition the last year. We would not omit, however, to express the belief, in justice to the teachers, that this improvement is principally owing to the efforts they have made for their own improvement,—efforts worthy of the highest commendation,—by holding meetings among themselves, and employing, at their own expense, one of the most successful teachers of elocution.

Care of the School Houses.

The responsibility of teachers, in regard to the safe keeping and proper use of the public property placed under their care, is a topic on which we proposed to offer a few suggestions, by way of enforcing the obligation which is conceived to be upon them, to exercise constant vigilance, that the school houses and appurtenances shall be at all times kept in good condition, and the authors of any malicious or wanton injury promptly detected and held amenable. The Committee are gratified in believing that there has been in this respect a great improvement within a few years past, and that instances of intentional injury to the school houses are now comparatively rare. They are satisfied that an improvement in the deportment of the children, who attend the schools, is perceptible throughout the City.

The subject, however, must be left with this brief notice, and some others, on which it was our intention to remark, must be omitted altogether, while we proceed to the last topic proposed for our discussion, viz., that of

Moral and Religious Instruction in the Public Schools.

Though our teachers were doing all that we desire to give the most thorough instruction in the several branches now prescribed,—in the languages, in grammar, geography, history, mathematics and the natural sciences,—still, if this were all, they would come far short of accomplishing the highest purpose of education, which is the cultivation, not of the intellectual powers, but of the moral and religious capacities and affections. Without the cultivation of this part of the child's nature, which is its peculiar and preeminent endowment, the development of its intellect merely may be not only useless, but worse than useless, and fraught with danger to society. Knowledge without virtue,—intellectual without moral cultivation,—increases the capacity for evil, while the propensity to commit it is subjected to no moral control. It has, however, been too exclusively the object of the instruction in our public schools.

All who are acquainted with them must be aware of the fact, that the direct inculcation of moral and religious truth and duty forms no part of the regular course of instruction in them. Punishment, by reproof or otherwise, is administered for an overt act of immorality, if it come to the teacher's knowledge ; but that positive instruction, which alone is calculated to prevent its commission, is left out of the prescribed course. Some of our teachers recognize the duty, and, without making it a part of regular instruction, improve opportunities, as they casually occur, to impress the minds of their pupils with moral and religious sentiments. In one school, particularly, at the late examination, the Committee were pleased to notice some appropriate and beautiful passages of Scripture conspicuously placed, in letters of ever-green, on the walls of the room, where they could be seen daily by every scholar, and improved by the teacher for oral instruction. There is a positive prohibition, indeed, by the law of the Commonwealth, of the introduction into the public schools, of "any school books which are calculated to favor the tenets of any particular sect of Christians." But it is also declared by law to be the duty of "all instructors of youth to exert their best endeavors to impress on the minds of children and youth, committed to their care and instruction, the principles of piety, justice, and a sacred regard to truth, love to their country, humanity, and universal benevolence, sobriety, industry and frugality, chastity, moderation and temperance, and those other vir-

tues which are the ornament of human society, and the basis upon which a republican constitution is founded; and it shall be the duty of such instructors to endeavor to lead their pupils, as their ages and capacities will admit, into a clear understanding of the tendency of the above-mentioned virtues to preserve and perfect a republican constitution, and secure the blessings of liberty, as well as to promote their future happiness; and also to point out to them the evil tendency of the opposite vices."

This law has long stood upon our statute book. How happens it to have been so generally disregarded? Have teachers been required or expected by the Committee to comply with it? or has it been overlooked by the Committee themselves? or is the fault in public sentiment, which, stronger than the law, is more lax in its requirements? or is it to be ascribed to the mutual jealousy of religious sects, which would exclude from the schools all moral and religious, through fear of sectarian, instruction? Whatever be the cause, we are free to say, that, in our opinion, it is to be deplored. For our public schools to realize the great design of their institution, this branch of instruction must no longer be neglected. Let the printed words of the Statute be placed upon the walls of every school room, to arrest the attention, not of pupils only, but of the teachers and the Committee. There appears to be an awakening attention to this subject. A new effort seems about to be made, by those who have given the principal impulse of late to the cause of popular education, to impress on the public mind a conviction of "the power of Common Schools to redeem the State from social vices and crimes." Let School Committees everywhere second the endeavor. May no exertion be spared to save the Commonwealth from the reproach that her Public Schools are demoralizing in their influence, and that the child, who had been trained at home in innocence and loveliness, no sooner enters them, than he is exposed to be corrupted by vicious associates. Is there not common ground enough, as respects not morality only but religion, on which all Christians may stand together and co-operate in this work? In the affections of the common heart nothing is so deeply seated as the welfare of the Common Schools; and yet there exists an unaccountable distrust of the introduction of that teaching on which their welfare most essentially depends.

Considering the moral dangers that are thickening around our

youth, the total want of all moral and religious instruction for many at home, the exposure of others from day to day to the most corrupting examples, the low tone of public sentiment in respect to the obligations of truth and justice, the supreme regard that is paid to self-interest, and the alarming disregard that is apparent for those legal oaths on which all security under law depends, the thousand agencies at work to corrupt the public morals, the licentious publications of the day designed to lure the young to ruin, and so cheap and common as to be insinuated everywhere, the tide of immigration pouring in upon our land, bringing with it the ignorance and vice of older countries, and, lastly, the fearful increase of crime, especially of juvenile depravity, as attested by the records of our criminal courts,—it is time that the community were awakened to the public peril, and, if there be any jealousy of sectarian influence which would exclude moral and religious instruction from the schools, that it should be cast away at once and forever.

We need new manuals for the teacher's aid,—books written in a simple and attractive style, suited to the child's capacity at different ages, breathing love to God and man, instilling sentiments of reverence and obedience, enforcing the obligations of truth and justice, inculcating lessons of moral purity and self-control, exhibiting the christian virtues and graces as illustrated in characters that are lovely and imitable, exciting in the youthful mind the feelings of abhorence at selfishness and vice in all its forms, and describing, in language not to be misunderstood, and that will make impressions not easily effaced, the nature and consequences of sin. These are the great desiderata of the times.

The object of the law we have cited, requiring schools to be public nurseries of virtue, is undoubtedly that they may train up good citizens. But he only can be a good citizen, who is a good man; and all observation and experience unite in teaching, that there is no probability, according to the usual and natural course of things, that he will be a good man, who had not previously been made a good child.

The reading of a portion of Scripture by the teacher in school, or a devotional exercise at the beginning or end of the day, some elevated sentiment in the songs the children sing, and here and there a moral or religious piece as a reading lesson, are about the sum and substance of the moral and religious influence that can be

supposed to be exerted in our public schools in general,—an influence certainly of value,—but one which repetition and familiarity are constantly tending to impair. What we would insist upon, as the pressing demand of the times, and as necessary to fulfil the requirement of the law, is that an exercise of direct instruction in Christian Morals should be made a regular exercise in school, as much as one in Grammar or Mathematics. We would leave the peculiar tenets of the different denominations of Christians to the exclusive teaching of parents and the religious instructers in the Sunday school and the church, and would assume only, as the basis of moral and religious teaching in school, a recognition of God and his attributes, and of human relations, dependence and accountability, as taught in the Christian Scriptures.

Could the idea we have in mind be realized, all our children gathered in the schools, and moral and religious instruction judiciously imparted by competent teachers, themselves impressed with its importance, and whose daily example should be its living illustration, we might then confidently expect that "wisdom and knowledge would be the stability of our times, and the Fear of the Lord our Treasure."

JAMES D. GREEN, *Chairman, ex-officio.*

JOHN A. ALBRO,
GEORGE LIVERMORE,
W. A. STEARNS,
W. W. WELLINGTON,
J. W. PARKER,
W. R. G. MELLEN,
JOHN S. LADD,
} *School Committee.*

Cambridge, April 1, 1848.

CITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

In School Committee, April 1, 1848.

Ordered, That the foregoing be accepted as the Annual Report, and that twenty-four hundred copies be printed for distribution.

W. W. WELLINGTON, *Secretary*.